DECEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,486—New Series.
BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1888.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
				1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4186	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	15th ,,
BL BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th Dec.
				1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	[illegible]	20th Dec. '88.	20th Jan. 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Dec. 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th December, at 5 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at O'Berth in the Prince's Dock by 4 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
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HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handook for Travellers may also be had free.

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These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

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For particulars apply to

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Agents, Bombay.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody. The suits made to order.

	Rs.	per suit.
Gentlemen's Cashmere Coats and Trousers	20 to 25	,,
Do. Best Black and Dark Blue Coat and Cashmere Trousers	25 to 30	,,
Do. do. do. do. and morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers	35 to 40	,,
Do. Black broad cloth Dress Suits complete	50 to 80	,,
Do. Best Cricketing White Flannel Suits	20 to 25	,,
Do. Best Black and Brown Felt Hats Light in Weight	6 to 7	each.
Do. Best Kid Gloves, quite new	2 to 2-8	a pair.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of different kinds, durable, lasting, elegant and serviceable, combined with cheapness.

A trial is solicited.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (at 11 a.m., on 11th December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jaod, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th December, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR ENGLAND.

PARCELS of INDIAN CONDIMENTS Prepared for Transmission Home as Xmas Presents.

Empress of India Chutney, per bottle Rs. 1.
Major Greys Chutney, per bottle Rs. 1.
Bombay Chutney, per bottle Rs. 1.
Cashmere Chutney, per bottle As. 12.
Green Mango Chutney, per bottle As. 12.
Lucknow Chutney, per bottle Rs. 1.
Nepal Pepper Genuine, per bottle As. 8

Curry Powder, Mullingatandney Paste, Guava and Roselle Jellies, Mango Jam and Jelly, Tamarind Fish.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 3-2 per bottle and Re. 1-14 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 10th day of December, 1888, the RATE for PRESSING COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, &c., PRESSED by the following Companies, will be Re. 1-8-0 net per bale.

The Fort Press Company, Ld.
Scott Cotton Press.
Chanda Ramji Press.
Bombay Cotton Press Company, Ld.
Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Ld.
Colaba Press Company, Ld.
New Apollo Press Company, Ld.
Sassoon Pressing Company, Ld.
New Prince of Wales Press Company, Ld.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

FANCY FAIR.

A FANCY FAIR, in aid of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, will be held early in January next. It is under the patronage of H. E LADY REAY, and H. R H. the DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, has been graciously pleased to consent to open it. Many influential Ladies, both English and Native, interested in the Institution, have kindly promised to take Stalls. Amongst the other Attractions will be a Fish Pond and a *Cafe Chantant* some of the best Bombay Musical Celebrities have kindly consented to assist.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.
October, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AND REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a Fare and a half will be issued between any two stations on this Railway from SATURDAY the fifteenth of December 1888, to MONDAY the thirty-first of December 1888, (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to and including Tuesday the fifteenth of January 1889.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, Victoria Terminus, 7th December 1888.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following DAYS for the PURPOSE of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber, for 1889:—

SATURDAY and MONDAY 15th and 17th instant for the election of Chairman.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY 18th and 19th instant, for the election of Deputy Chairman.

The ballot box will be open at the offices of the Chamber, from 10 a.m., till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 7th December 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED, SCHOOL MASTER and MISTRESS, (married couple) certificated, Church of England. Salary for Master Rs. 150, Mistress Rs. 50 free house.

Applicants should state nationality whether European or Eurasian, and training received, and send copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Address, The ACTING AGENT, Victoria Terminus.

JAMES McCABE'S WATCHES.

A few WATCHES of the above make in Gold and Silver Cases

ARE NOW FOR SALE.

Rs. 150 and Rs. 350 respectively.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.
BOM AY.

'XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

TREACHER & CO., Ld., are now offering for sale a large and varied selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION, in the newest and most elegant designs, purchased personally by their Special Agent from the Leading Houses in London, Paris, and Vienna.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bracelets	35 to	400	Gold Mounted Scent Bottles	18 to	20	Pen and Pencil Cases	40 to	100
Brooches	12	150	Ladies' Chains	80	150	Pen Holders	16	30
Brooch and Earrings	40	300	Ladies' Collarettes	150	250	Pin and Stud	70	90
Collar Studs	5	10	Ladies' Jewelled Rings	40	500	Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c.	20	30
Compasses	17	70	Ladies' Necklets	150	250	Scarf Pins	8	100
Crosses	50	70	Lockets and Earrings	150	300	Scarf Rings	25	60
Demi Suites	40	300	Lockets	40	500	Sleeve Links	30	60
Diamond Studs	135	150	Masonic Charms	20	30	Solitaires	27	40
Earrings	12	400	Necklets	150	250	Studs and Links	50	80
Fichu Brooches	12	100	Pearl Ear Studs	50	60	Tooth Picks	18	35
Gentlemen's Albert Chains	70	200	Pearl Studs	108	120	Trinkets	15	40
Gold Studs	12	18	Pencil Cases	25	100	Wedding Rings	18	25

SILVERWARE.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Babies' Bells and Whistles	8 to	25	Flasks	60 to	80	Salt Cellars	80 to	140
Bouquet Holders			Fruit Spoons	50	90	Scent Bottles	18	40
Card Cases	27	60	Goblets	110	200	Snuff Boxes	50	60
Christening Presents	8	150	Knives	12	20	Sugar Basins	80	110
Cigar Cases	78	180	Match Boxes	10	20	Tea Services	200	250
Children's Mugs	45	60	Match Boxes Enamelled	10-8	30	Tea Spoons	50	60
Cigarette Cases	31-8	55	Muffineers	40	65	Tobacco Boxes	40	50
Coffee or Ice Spoons	45	55	Napkin Rings	31-8	40	Toilet Bottles	10-8	30
Compasses	5	8	Pap Bowls	84	100	Whistles	6	10

SILVER JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Albert Chains	9 to	22-8	Fichu Brooches	6 to	10	Pencil Cases	5 to	20
Bracelets	4	45	Ladies' Chains	9	12-8	Rings	3-8	4-8
Brooches	4	20	Ladies' Collarettes	40	55	Scarf Pins	2	6
Brooches and Earrings	12-8	25	Ladies' Necklets	20	55	Sleeve Links	5	7
Cigar Cutters	7	12	Lockets and Earrings	18	25	Solitaires	4	8
Collar Studs	1-2	2	Lockets	8	25	Studs and Links	9	12
Demi Suites	12-8	25	Necklets	15	55	Toothpicks	2	5
Earrings	3	10	Pen and Pencil Cases	10	15	Wealemefnas	9	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FURNISHERS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"XMAS, 1888." PRESENTS.

PRESENTS. "NEW YEAR, 1889."

SUITABLE FOR **LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**

A Splendid Choice, Useful and Moderate in Price.

ALL NEW GOODS RS. 5 TO 200.

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WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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MORENAS & Co. beg to call attention to the following List of Articles suitable for Presentation:—

GOLD JEWELLERY.

Bracelets with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, &c.	from Rs. 25 to Rs. 450 each.	Diamond Gold Earrings	Rs. 60
Diamond Rings	from Rs. 60 to Rs. 250 each.	Earrings (Gold)	from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 35 each
Ruby Rings	from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 each.	Charms	from Rs. 5 to Rs. 40 each
Buckle and Shake Hand Rings	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 26 each.	Sleeve Links	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 36 each
Stone Rings	from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 40 each.	Solitaires	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 each
Diamond Studs	from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 each.	Suits (Gent's)	from Rs. 40 to Rs. 92 each
Diamond Scarf Pins	from Rs. 32 to Rs. 54 each.	Collar Studs	from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each
Scarf Pins (Gold)	from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 each.	18 ct. Pencil Cases	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 95 each
Brooches	from Rs. 16 to Rs. 27 each.	18 ct. Lockets with Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies, &c.	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 225 each
Brooches with Diamonds, Pearls, and Rubies	Rs. 125 each.	18 ct. Watch Guards (Gent's)	from Rs. 80 to Rs. 135 each
Brooches and Earrings (in sets)	from Rs. 21 to Rs. 35 each.	18 ct. Necklets	Rs. 200 each
		Tooth-Picks	from Rs. 11 to Rs. 25 each

SILVER JEWELLERY.

Sterling Brooches	from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 16 each.	Sterling Lockets	from Rs. 3 to Rs. 16 each.
Sterling Brooches and Earrings	from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 each.	Sterling Pencil Cases	from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 each.
Sterling Brooches, Earrings, and Lockets (in sets)	from Rs. 21 to Rs. 28 each.	Sterling Scent Bottles	from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 each.
Sterling Bracelets	from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 each.	Sterling Tooth Picks	Rs. 6 each.
Bangles	Re. 1-6 per tola.	Sterling Rattles with Coral	from Rs. 6 to Rs. 11 each.
Sterling Studs	from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 each.	Silver Charms	from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 8 each.
		Sterling Silver Book-markers	from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8 each.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Ice Pitchers.
Cruet Stands of 4 Bottles.
Butter Pots.
Cups.
Goblets.
Child's Sets, plain & engraved.
Waiters.
Bread Dishes.
Flower Dishes.
Tea Sets, containing Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Milk Jug, and Sugar Basin.
Pickle Castors.
Paper Weights.
Ink Stands.
Soap Boxes.

FANCY LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.

Albums.
Albums (Musical).
Binocular Glasses.
Blotting Books and Cases.
Cabinet Photo Frames.
Card Cases.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases (with Memorandum).
Desk and Work Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Etui Cases.
Fancy Tobacco Boxes.
Fitted Bags.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Glove Stretchers (Ivory).
Ivory Purses.
Ivory Powder Boxes.
Jewel Cases.
Ladies' Carriage Bags.
Ladies' Hand Bags.
Letter Boxes.
Perfume Cases with Scent Bottles.
Photo Frames.
Photo Screens.
Pocket Leather Cases.
Persian Combination Cases.
Purses.
Scrap Books.
Sets of Scissors.
Smokers' Companions.
Travelling Spirit Flasks.
Writing Cases and Desks.
Wallets with Companion.
Writing Cases with Jewel Boxes.

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WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the bes LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

					Rs.
Gold Hunting large size heavy 18ct. cases,				by D. and W. Morice	240
Do.		do.	do.	by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.		do.	do.	by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.		Medium	do.	by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do. Open Face		do.		by Tobias	75
Do.	Do.	do.	heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting		do.	do.	by do.	85
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	85
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Rotherham	75
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Chaplin and Co.	55
Do. Crystal Face		do.	do.	by John Jones	75
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Brown	35
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	95
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by E. White	70
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	60
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
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Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Benson	15

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43, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite Clock Tower.
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SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S IODIZED SARSPARILLA.

Good Jamaica Sarsparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

Our Iodized Sarsparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but especial virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS STORES.

A Choice and Extensive Selection.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

Novelties in great taste and plenty.

CHRISTMAS FRUITS.

Fine and well preserved.

CHRISTMAS SWEETS.

Abricotines, Pralines, Chocolates, &c.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A Choice Selection. We invite Inspection of our Hand-painted Cards by Local Artists.

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A Select Lot. Instructive and Amusing.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splended protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting	10	8
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ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9	8
ELLWOOD'L DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes	14	8

LADIES'

CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	12	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15	8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

COMING.
After a Successful Season of 31 Performances at the
CORINTHIAN THEATRE, CALCUTTA,
WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS
WORLD OF WONDERS.

Owing to the tremendous success this Company has experienced en route from Calcutta to Bombay, the GRAND OPENING NIGHT will be postponed till

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1888.
12 of the most eminent 12
LADY AND GENTLEMEN ARTISTS
THE PICK OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

For further particulars see Pictorials, Programmes, &c.,

A. JENSEN,
Advance Agent.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER,
AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
Under the patronage and in the presence of
T. E. THE MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN,
AND
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.
In aid of
THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.
Scenes from
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,"
AND
"THE FIRST NIGHT."

Lieut.-Col. Cowper, Captain Hodgkinson, Mr. Harris, R.E., Mr. T. LeMesurier, Mr. Twiss, R.E., Mr. Buck, Mr. Prescott-Dene, R.A., Mr. Wilson, R.E., Mr. Goring Jones, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Walter Ross and Mrs. Cowper.

Performance to commence at 9-30.

NOTICE.

All the Boxes and also the Stalls shown on the Theatre Plan have been sold, but after the seats have been arranged on Monday next, there will be a few extra chairs available, applications can now be registered.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Arrival in Bombay of
Twenty Blood and Fire Officers from Canada.
GREAT WELCOME DEMONSTRATION.
IN THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
On MONDAY, December 10th, at 8 p.m.
Commissioner and Mrs. BOOTH-TUCKER in Command.
Reserve Seats, One Rupee.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT STEEL SAFES AND DOORS GIVE UNEQUALLED SECURITY.

CHUBB'S DETECTOR LOCKS OF ALL VARIETIES. OVER ONE AND A QUARTER MILLIONS IN USE.

CHUBB'S PATENT CASH AND DESPATCH BOXES THE BEST FOR TRAVELLERS' USE

CHUBB & SONS, LD., Makers to H. M. the Queen.

Bombay Agent:	..	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,		
Chubb's Box and Lock Mart,	..	H. M. Office of Works.
37. Parsee Bazaar St., Fort.	..	The Bank of England.
Established 1817.		&c., &c.,

FOR SALE.

D. B. Cf. 500 express, by J. Lang and Sons, in case complete and in perfect order. Cost 60 Guineas, now require Rs. 350. Also a D. B. Cf smooth bore, 12 gauge, made for shooting ball with heavy charges of powder, by J. H. Crane, London. The Locks and Triggers are slightly clogged and require cleaning otherwise the gun is in perfect order. So also an excellent gun for shooting duck and other large winged game with shot. Cost £20 to be sold for Rs. 140.

Apply to, "J. D," Care of GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 365 OF 1888.

PREMA JAITHA, MOTI PREMA, CUSTOOR PREMA and RAMA JAVER, all of Bombay Marwadi, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Cambeker Street, outside the Fort, and trading there under the names and firm of PREMA JAITHA .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MAHOMED PEERA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, inhabitant residing at Doongri Molla, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 24th day of November, 1888, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiffs.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the Godown erected thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Estate, outside the Fort, and facing the north side of the Kalian Street, containing by admeasurement One thousand two hundred and sixty-three and three-ninth square yards, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 5176-77-78 and Street No. 1-12-15, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the south by the Kalian Street, on the east by the Godown of Rahimtoola Jaitha and Company, and on the west by the Godown of Bhimjee Hariram.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 22nd day of December, 1888, lodge in my office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges. Dated this 3rd day of December, 1888.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

SMOKERS

Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following Specialities.

				Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture ....per	1	lb. tin		3	12
Do. do.	,,	½	,,	2	0
Golden Block Mixture ...	,,	1	,,	3	4
Do. do. ...	,,	½	,,	1	12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye...	,,	¼	,,	0	14
Golden Fleece..............	,,	½	,,	1	12
Latakia....................	,,	½	,,	1	12

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,
LARGEST STOCK OF
DIMOND, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
INDIAN CURIOS, PERSIAN CARPETS, AND CASHMERE SHAWLS.
Cheapest House. Inspection invited.
Rampart Row & Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer D. BALDUINO, Captain G. DODERO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from Genoa, on 8th inst., and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.

All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 8th Dec., 1888.

S.S. MERTON HALL, ARRIVED 8TH DEC., 1888.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th Dec., 1888.

MR. FRED AHRLE begs to give notice to his customers and the Public that he has from THIS DATE COMMENCED to carry out alone his business as PHOTOGRAPHER, in the Premises over Messrs. Soundy and Co., having purchased the goodwill of his late Firm.

Bombay, 8th December, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL, which will be in force for twelve months beginning on 10th December 1888, is NOW READY, and copies can be obtained on application at the office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A fee of Rs. 2 will be charged for each copy.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th December 1888.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SEPARATE OFFERS will be received on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at the Company's Office, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, for

I. The purchase during the year 1889 of
 1. Yarn Hard Wastes of all sorts.
 2. Cotton Tares of full-pressed Bales.
 3. Cotton Tares other than of Full-pressed Bales.
 4. Oily Cotton.
 5. Oily Hard Waste.
 6. Cotton Droppings.
 7. Cotton Dust and Seeds and sized Sweepings.
 8. Coal Clinkers.

II. The Collection of rent on the vacant ground for the accommodation of Carts and Cattle at the Colaba and Victoria Properties.

III. The landing, weighing, stacking, &c., of coals at the Mill.

Also on the same date and at the same place sealed tenders are invited for the supply of stores to the above Company's Mill during the year 1889, viz.:—
 1. Sundry Stores.
 2. Wheat Sizing Flour.
 3. Scantlings of Teakwood Pine and Singapore, &c., Woods.

Forms of Application, tender and other conditions can be obtained at the Company's Office.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, Victoria Bunder, 8th Dec., 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED, two new splendid noiseless varnish color DOG CARTS, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, one suitable for a Pony or a Galloway and the other for a big Arab or Waler.

One new square fronted double-seated EXHIBITION BROUGHAM, with patent ventilator, by "Windover."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Mr. J. McLeod Campbell:—

An English-built Canoe-shaped LANDAU, in good order, with Self-acting Hood and a pair of Grey Walers and Harness complete.

An English-built Circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, and a good steady Grey Arab Horse and Harness. The Horse goes in Single and Double Harness.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, for one or two years, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, on Dady Sett's Hill, Cumballa, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. J. McLeod Campbell.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do ,, 9 ,, 20 ,, ,,

The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY next, the 13th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case white nainsooks.
1 case coloured handkerchiefs.
2 bales grey shirtings.
1 bale Milton shawls.
4 bales coloured woollen cloth.
2 bales grey dhotics.
1 case India-rubber foot-balls.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, December 10, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of vacant piece of Municipal Ground at Ripon Road.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., C.I.E., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and on account and at the risk of the former purchaser, Mr. Mahomed Dosa, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., a valuable plot of Municipal Ground, admeasuring about 261-37 square yards, situate at Ripon Road, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Nurudin Jeewakhan, on the west by a Fuzendari passage, on the south by Municipal property, and on the east by Ripon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, December 10, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YACHTS "SEA QUEEN" AND "MAUD."

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th Dec., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder—

The Yacht "Queen;" is 76 feet long, 11-12 broad, and 4-25 deep. She was built at the Government Dockyard and is furnished with two masts, deck, elliptic stern, &c., and her registered tonnage is 33-22. There is also some good furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware.

Also the Yacht "Maud." She is of teakwood, seven years old, quite sound, cutter-shape, lateen rig, with new sails and fittings; has won all the chief prizes for boats of her size at the Regatta; managed by three men. Very suitable for shooting parties.

The Yachts are lying off Apollo Bunder, and are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MULE TWIST.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned:—

25 bales each 300 lbs. mule twist No. 30

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of J. G. Smith, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Purshotam Chimajee Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract), at the request of the owner, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Purshotam Chimajee Street, in the sub-district of Fort, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 254, under new No. 6132, old survey No. 453, new survey No. 1944, and the said piece of land forming some portion of quit and ground rent and forming some portion of Fazandari land, containing by admeasurement 114 2-9 square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jeemajee Jussoobhai Bharucha, on or towards the West by the house of Manekjee Hormasjee, on or towards the North by the house of Pestonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, and on or towards the South by the property of the said Nusserwanjee Dhanjeebhai, and the said property is assessed by the Municipality under No. 28, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of Byramjee Pallonjee and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of Mr. C. Turner, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 10, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

BONA FIDE SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT VICTORIAS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., the undermentioned English-built carriages, arrived per P. & O. steamer Bengal:—

1. Victoria by Hale, morocco lining and movable coach-box.
2. Victoria by King and Co., London, cloth lining and movable coach-box, a stylish carriage.
3. Victoria by Wright and Sons, Harrogate, with morocco lining.
4. Victoria by Offord, London, with morocco lining and apron.
5. Victoria, with morocco lining.

The carriages are on view at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also one brand new Europe-built handsome miniature landau, suitable for a single horse or pair.

1 handsome light and strong barouche in perfect order.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

5 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
10 cases prints.
5 ,, black Italian cloth.
8 ,, matches.
1 case dessert biscuits.
1 ,, mirrors.
2 cases flannel.
5 ,, each 6 doz. ½ pints Worcester sauce.
3 ,, ,, 6 ,, pints ,,
2 ,, ,, 3 assorted pickles.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons.

On account of the concerned—
 1 case 7 gross spectacles.

By order of Messrs. Elliott Wallace and Co., and on acount and at the risk of Mahomedally Ebrahim—
 269—165-66—2 cases emery cloth, ex s.s. Hornhead.

On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Jeewajee—
 298—112—1 cask chisels, &c., ex s.s. Clan Mackay.
 298—163—1 case hand saws, ex s.s. Clan Mackay.
 291—109-11—3 casks hoes, ex s.s. Brittania.

On account of the concerned—
 A S—8 casks paint ex s. s. Clan Monroe.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Tyeb Adam—
 5 cases salt pans.
 3 ,, chimneys.
 1 cask small tumblers.

By order of Mr. Munsunker Geerzasunker, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. B. Cursetbai and Co.—
 2 cases white flannel.

AT 2 P.M.

1 pony cart with removable hood, with a strong fast C. B. pony quiet in saddle and harness and believed sound.
1 handsome new landau.
1 ,, ,, victoria.
1 ,, strong second-hand brougham.
1 strong light mail-phaeton.
1 light dogcart.
1 strong office shigram.
1 otto bicycle.
1 second-hand palkhi.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first-floor), the valuable and handsome French-polished, richly carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., 3-lights argand lamps by Tucker, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, ice box, &c., the property of a gentleman. The same comprises telescopic English dining table, open, carved, pier and round tables and conversation couches, chairs and prideaux chairs, chiffoniers, ornament and cabinet stands, sideboard, arm and light chairs, marble-top tables, sofas, four-post blackwood bedstead, clothes press, glass cupboard, almyra with mirror door, meat safe, English-made cheval and pier glasses in gilt frames, and wash-hand tables, carved teapoys, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

1 American organ, 5 octaves, with knee swell as good as new.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill, at Tank Bunder, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m.

About 125 tons superior teak scantlings, boards, and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram:—

About 290 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

2	cases	74	pieces	superfine striped shirtings.
3	,,	40	,,	double width check coatings.
1	,,	15	,,	blue serge.
2	,,	30	,,	silk finish flannel.

All the above pieces will be sold singly to suit the buyers and are now on view.

BONA FIDE AND UNRESERVED SALE of Japanese Curiosities and Silk Embroideries, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve at their Rooms (first floor.)

A consignment of 29 cases Japanese curiosities and embroideries, just received per s.s. Verona, consisting of 12, 16, 24 and 25 inches Satsuma and Caga vases, bronze vases and jars, bowls, ashtrays, inkstand, plates, tea and coffee sets, cups and saucers, ebony and inlaid cabinet and wall brackets, paper screens, bronze tea-kettles, wire baskets, trays, vases and candle-sticks, lacquered jewel boxes, trumbler and decanter trays and chow-chow boxes, Japanese jinrickshaws, porcelain and bronze enamelled plates, silk umbrellas, satin and gold and silk embroidered bed, pillow and table covers, window curtains, mantel-pieces, chair covers, Malacca canes, silk photo-frames, figures, pictures, handkerchiefs, screens, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and will be on view 6 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 10, 1888.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2; Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.

THE largest and most complete collection of Books on all subjects in Western India, arranged in one of the largest, coolest, and handsomest shops in India.

New Books by every mail, orders for Books not in stock sent to England by every mail.

Libraries, Book Clubs, Schools, Educational Institutions and the Medical and Legal Professions supplied on exceptional terms.

Subscriptions taken for English Newspapers and Periodicals.

STATIONERY
of all descriptions
Engraving, Die-sinking, Colour-stamping, Copperplate-printing done on the premises.

SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Agents for ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
by WINSOR AND NEWTON.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.
Agents for J. H. STEWARD,
Optician to the National Rifle Association.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER DESPATCH BOXES.

'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS!
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,
in great variety.
MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
IVORY TOILET SETS
Suitable for Presentation.
STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY,
PICTURES,
Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., &c.
LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS & HELMETS.
ANDRE AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES
For
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, TANDEMS.
HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.
SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS,
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
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MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
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	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.		Per dozen. Pts. Rs. a.	
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23	8		
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25	0		
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26			
CLARETS.				
Medoc	14	0	8	0
St. Julien	16	0	9	0
Larose	22	0	12	0

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NOTICES.

THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the BUILDING and IRON WORKS for the Mill, &c., for this Company will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on 15th December 1888, at the office of the Company, No. 13, Hornby Road.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500) Five hundred for Iron Work and (Rs. 2,000) Two thousand for Building.

Plans may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath, L.C.E., No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort.

Copies of Form of Tender, conditions of Contract and specifications of works can be obtained from the Company's Office on payment of Rs. 5 per each set.

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No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
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Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!

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Sole Importers.

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THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

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XMAS NOVELTIES, worth having
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NEW YEAR'S
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WE have just received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Yatch Club, at 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th:—Merton Hall (s), from Liverpool; Calder (s), Busreh; Coconada (s), Marmagao; D. Balduino (s), Genoa; H. I. R. M. Rynda, Colombo; Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; and Manitoba (s), Barrow. Yesterday:—Hawkhurst (s) and Kerbela (s), from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th:—Teheran (s), for Moulmein; and Elektra (s), Trieste. Yesterday:—Bormida (s), for China; Marie (schooner), Port Natal; Coconada (s), Marmagao; and Amizade (s), Damaon.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for November 1888. Daily average attendance, 1,923; admissions, 2,064; prevailing diseases, malaria in its different forms, *viz.*, fever, dysentery, and liver disease.

LOST.—Oomerkhan Mahomed, residing at Koka Bazaar street, has reported to the police the loss of a packet of small pearls valued at Rs. 600, which he dropped somewhere near Mombadavi Tank street and Marwaree Bazaar on Friday last.

THE "WORLD OF WONDERS."—An alteration has been made in the arrangements for the appearance of Mr. Wash Norton's "World of Wonders" Company in Bombay. It was at first announced that they should open at the Novelty to-night, but owing, it would seem, to their success in Calcutta and their stay there being longer than was anticipated, they will not arrive in Bombay till the end of the week, so the opening night is now fixed for Saturday next.

DEATH FROM OPIUM.—An i[illegible] was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the [illegible] Hospital touching the death of Seeraj Vitul, aged [illegible] years. Deceased was a dealer in joggery and was [illegible] pecuniary difficulties. His creditors frequently troubled him. On Friday morning he was found lying unconscious at his residence in Cazee Street, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. He was removed to hospital, where he died on Friday evening. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

ECCENTRIC BEHAVIOUR OF A DRUNKEN COOK.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Mazagon touching the death of Thomas P[illegible]into, aged 50 years. He had been a cook and was dismissed on Friday for drunkenness. Later the same night deceased threw his dog into a well as he was passing by near St. Peter's School and jumped in after it. It seemed from the evidence that deceased had not contemplated suicide, but wanted merely to wash his dog. A verdict of accidental death by drowning in a well was recorded.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5-30 o'clock:—

March	Installation of H. R. H. Duke of Connaught	Fredilis.
Overture	La Neige	Auber.
Valse	La Source	Waldteufel.
Divertissement	Parisina	Donizetti.
Valse	The River of Years	Liddell.
Selection	The Old Guard	Planquette.
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE S. P. C. A.—During the month of November last 13 horses and 18 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as unfit for ordinary use at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and with the consent of their owners when prosecuted before the Presidency Magistrates, while one horse and 39 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakerbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals during the same month by the Society's agents for curative treatment.

THEFT AT THE VICTORIA MUSEUM.—Abdool Rahim Mulung Hajee was on Saturday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing an umbrella and a book belonging to a coachman named Jowlia Rowjee. The complainant visited the Victoria Museum on Friday last, and on enterning the place he left the umbrella and book at the doorway. On his return he found his property gone, and on making inquiries found that the accused had been captured by the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Ebrahim Guffoor, Ameer Meya, and Husson Meya, were charged before Mr. P. Ryan with committing a serious assault upon a woman on the 10th November last at Chowpatty. The first accused, aided by the other two, got the complainant to go with them in a reklah under the pretence of taking her to her sister's, who, they stated, was very ill. This story proved untrue, for, as it turned out, the prisoners had only wanted to get her away in order to attack her without fear of interruption. The reason of the cowardly assault did not transpire; but being convicted, the three prisoners were fined Rs. 50, Rs. 30, and Rs. 20 respectively.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.—At the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, last evening, Mr. Babajee Tamanbhut, Museum-keeper, Grant Medical College, and Hospital Assistant, Sub-Medical Department, Bombay, delivered an address on the Natoinal Congress in answer to the lecture delivered by Sir Sayed Ahmedkhan at Lucknow on the 11th and 12th January last. Mr. Babajee is a Maratha Hindu, and his lecture was translated into Hindustanee and read at the meeting by a Mahomedan gentleman. There was a small audience of Mahomedans, Borahs, and Hindus present at the meeting, who listened attentively to the lecturer.

MASSED BANDS.—The winter season for out-door amusements was on Saturday inaugurated by the Gymkhana Races on the Mahaluxmi Course, and to-morrow evening the Massed Bands of the European and Native regiments stationed in Bombay will play at the Band Stand for the first time. The united bands have been practising for the last four or five Saturday mornings under the able direction of the Master of the Gloucester Regimental Band; and those who have witnessed the practice are able to pronounce that the well-chosen selection of musical pieces will be executed in a careful style, which will not fail to delight and entertain the audience. In former years such performances were favourably and enthusiastically appreciated by the public, and we have no doubt but that the present efforts of the promoters of the movement to provide a rational recreation at evenings and moonlight nights will meet with popular applause.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th December, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·928
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·6
Dew Point	65·1
Relative humidity of Air	·632
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	71·9
General Directions of Wind.*	N, ENE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	236

* From midnight to midnight.

THE two vacancies in the Bengal Legislative Council are to be filled by Prince Firokshah and Dr. Rash Behary Ghose.

MR. COLMAN MACAULAY, now on special duty, preparatory to representing Bengal at the Conference on the Provincial Contract system, will probably proceed home on leave in January.

A DISASTER of a most unusual character occurred in Nagdevie street, Bombay, on Saturday morning, a house suddenly falling in and burying amongst the *debris*, a number of people while they were asleep, five of them being crushed to death or suffocated.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

DEPUTATION TO LORD REAY.

ON Saturday afternoon a deputation representing the Sunday School Workers of Western India waited upon Lord Reay for the purpose of presenting a memorial asking for the more stringent enforcement and strengthening of the law against public obscene talking and singing. The Rev. H. C. Stuntz, pastor of the M. E. Church, Grant Road, introduced the subject, handing in the memorial which had attached to it more than one hundred signatures of Sunday School teachers. He spoke of the widespread and evil effects of impure talking in public places so prevalent throughout India. This was especially noted by Sunday School teachers, but he was glad to say that the getting up of this memorial had aroused interest in other quarters and that a second memorial was about to be started which would be signed by the community in general in Bombay, native as well as European.

The memorial was as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable LORD REAY, LL.D., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay in Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned Sunday School Teachers in Western India.

Humbly sheweth,—That your memorialists, deeming it a matter of supreme importance to the advancement of the moral well-being of the people of this great country, desire very respectfully to draw your Excellency's attention to the alarming and fatally demoralizing increase of the use of impure and foul language which has taken place in this Presidency, and also, we believe, throughout India.

Feeling confident that your Excellency will without hesitation realize the serious consequences to the people at large, which must inevitably ensue from this vile and debasing practice, your memorialists are encouraged to hope that your Excellency will, especially as regards this Presidency, devise and bring into operation such measures as will to a large extent prove a check to a practice so degrading.

Your memorialists are aware that according to the existing law of India it is a criminal offence to utter obscene language in or near any public place, but they are respectfully of opinion that the law as it now stands is insufficient to deal with this serious evil.

Section 294 of the Indian Penal Code runs as follows:—"Whoever sings, recites, or utters in or near any public place any obscene song, ballad, or words to the annoyance of others shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine or with both."

According to this section it is necessary that the place should be public, and that the words uttered should be to the annoyance of others.

While acknowledging the utility of this section for the purpose for which it is intended, and as shewing that Government recognize the evil in question, we are firmly convinced that the provision made therein against the use of impure language is inadequate, and that, for the following reasons, a law is needed far wider in its scope than that which at present exists:—

A serious defect in the law as it now stands is that in streets and public places obscene language may be indulged in with impunity even in the presence of policemen, who are powerless to deal with the offence, unless it can be shewn to be to the annoyance of others, and for obvious reasons it is well known that prosecutions for this offence, which are both disagreeable and inconvenient, are seldom undertaken.

A further defect in the law is that in compounds, tenement houses, ranges of huts, and similar collections of dwellings, where hundreds of both sexes and of all ages live in close proximity, the foulest language may be indulged in with a sense of perfect immunity from legal consequences, as such places do not come within the purview of the section of the Penal Code above quoted.

These considerations appear to your memorialists of such gravity as to demand a revision of the law regarding the use of obscene language. It is scarcely necessary to point out to your Lordship the fatally demoralizing effect which such a vile practice must have on the people at large, but especially on the children and youth of this country; and as those who are engaged in the responsible duty of instructing large numbers of children in Christian truth and morality, we view with alarm the widespread prevalence of this demoralizing practice. Nor are we alone in our solicitude, as we have every reason to believe that in this matter we have the entire sympathy of the influential and respectable portion of the native community as well as of a large portion of the leading Native press.

The necessity for a higher moral tone among the students of the schools and colleges of India has recently been acknowledged by the Government of India and measures have been suggested by them, such as the preparation of a moral text book, and the duty of inspecting officers to see that the teaching and discipline in the school is calculated to exert a right influence on the manners, conduct, and character of the children. They would also be glad to see the aided schools and colleges, in which religious instruction is prominently recognized, largely increased, and would even welcome religious instruction in schools supported by the State out of school hours.

This important and gratifying action on the part of the Government of India adds, in our opinion, further weight to the necessity for a review of the law against the use of obscene language. For we are fully convinced that, however complete the arrangements and however earnest the efforts to inculcate moral and religious truth may be, they will be largely neutralized by the immoral atmosphere in which the students will move out of school hours if they are not protected from the baneful influence of the vile language which they are now accustomed to hear indulged in with impunity, not only in the streets, but in the vicinity of their homes. And if students require such protection, much more do the youth of India and the people at large require it.

These considerations will, your memorialists trust, lead your Excellency to support, with the weighty influence at your command, this endeavour to amend and perfect the law so as to make it effective in repressing the use of bad and obscene language, the evil results of which are seen in its disastrous effects upon the morals of the people of India.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The Governor in reply said the subject of the memorial had his hearty sympathy. This sympathy would not simply be an empty sympathy. Sir Raymond West was at the present moment framing a new Police Bill, and he (the Governor) would communicate with him on the matter. The memorial had therefore been handed in at a most opportune time. He had, he might say, had the matter brought before him by other gentlemen. He was very glad to see public opinion being brought to bear on the question.

Mr. Sumant Vishnu, of the American Mission, spoke of the floods of impure literature as well as of evil talk in the vernacular with which Bombay was infested.

The Rev. H. C. Stuntz spoke of the extremely vile language used in quarrels of the natives near his residence, and said that sometimes his native Christian servants said to him "Oh! Saheb, cannot something be done to stop it!"

Mr. E. W. Fritchley, superintendent of a joint European and Native Sunday School, said that he should not like Lord Reay to think that they depended only upon law for the eradication of this evil. They did not. Large numbers of leaflets in the various vernaculars were in course of preparation. It was only asked that the law should assist them in their efforts, and that it should be wider in its scope than that which at present exists.

Mr. Maurice Gregory, a member of the deputation, spoke of the evil effects of the custom, and said that the widespread character of it was no excuse for non-legislation. The effect of a good law was to educate the public conscience even if it was only partially enforced.

After some conversation on the subject of Sunday School work in Bombay in which the Rev. W. Bell, M.A., and others gave some interesting information, the deputation thanked His Excellency and withdrew.

IN publishing the last instalment of Colonel Timler's Diary in India the *Pioneer* calls attention to the conclusion the Colonel draws from his experiences. "Going over the total of the impressions we have formed in our Indian tour," he says, "we must come to the conclusion that we Russians are not sufficiently acquainted with the life of the country. The condition of British India is indeed far from being what it is represented to be in the extracts which are republished in our periodical journals, for English rule in India is far from tottering to its fall. On the contrary, in spite of various kinds of silly utterances, it has struck out so many deep roots that to disturb it would be far from an easy task."

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD SALISBURY AND MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—We do not think Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji will feel sore at the epithet applied to him by Lord Salisbury, nor do we think that the Native public should resent it too seriously on behalf of a gentleman who is held in the highest esteem by the whole country. An exchange of unparliamentary language from the platiform is among the incidents of party politics in England, to which, as the *Bombay Gazette* truly observes, any native of India who chooses to enter the fray ought to be prepared to submit. But we are surprised that "a master of flouts, and gibes, and jeers," as Lord Salisbury was once described by the Earl of Beaconsfield, should have found no better words than "black man" to demolish his opponent. Even the *Pioneer* condemns the term as being in execrably bad taste, worthy of Dr. Fanner. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji is no more a black man than a Hottentot is a white man. But Mr. Dadabhoy may congratulate himself on the fact that, in an attack upon him by the Prime Minister of England, all that he could say against him was that he was a black man. Mr. Dadabhoy must by this time be too well versed in the art of party warfare not to make some political capital out of that singularly injudicious remark. He has only to show himself to his constituents, and the unhappy taunt of Lord Salisbury is completely answered. He may tell them how the accident of his birth has been made the subject of reproach, and how an attempt has been made to stir up the prejudices of the ignorant and the unthinking in England against his nationality. He would no doubt carry his supporters at Finsbury with him, if he were to tell them that they are intelligent and enlightened enough to be above such unworthy prejudices, and highminded enough not to deny justice to one who has come across the waters to speak in the name of voiceless millions. Who knows but that the unfortunate attack by Lord Salisbury may gain Mr. Dadabhoy a few more votes? If that be the case, we shall be deeply grateful to his lordship; for if a *plebiscite* were taken throughout India, we have little doubt but that the country would select Mr. Dadabhoy as their representative in Parliament.

The whole native public has been pained, says the *Bombay Samachar*, to hear the offensive epithert applied by Lord Salisbury to Mr. Dadabhai, but it will cause no surprise, because the tendency of Lord Salisbury and his ministry against popular advancement is well known. His favourite policy is military aggressiveness, which has burdened this country with an enormous expenditure. Doubt has been expressed in some quarters that the Prime Minister of England should utter such injudicious words; but for our part, there is no reason to doubt the utterance. Rather we should not be surprised to find a much more severe attack made against Mr. Dadabhai when we shall be in possession of the full text of the speech. Mr. Dadabhai is not a black, but a white man, and those who put greater value upon intellectual qualification than upon the colour of the skin will admit that the gentleman is in no respect inferior to a refined Englishman. The paper further thinks that Lord Salisbury has not only offended the purely native community, but has also insulted the Eurasian population of India, which is also more or less coloured.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says that when the *Bombay Gazette* first published its telegram from London about the attack made by Lord Salisbury, the *Pioneer* and other conservative organs made haste to defend his Lordship, and refused to believe that he could have said anything so absurd. But the *Pioneer* has subsequently received a telegram from its own correspondent which confirms the previous announcement in the *Gazette*. We believed that caste prejudices had been only confined to our own country; and we thought that those Englishmen who lived in the free air of England were not tainted by those prejudices. But we appear to have been deceived in this impression. We fear that antipathy to the natives of India is now slowly extending to England. From the expressions used by Lord Salisbury, one may imagine that he is a sworn foe of the people of this country. We can afford to treat such words with contempt when used by an ordinary politician. But coming as they do from the mouth of the Prime Minister of England, we say they are simply inexcusable. It is possible that the indiscreet utterance of Lord Salisbury will only assist Mr. Dadabhai in his candidature. The natives should take this opportunity to acquaint his constituency with the very high opinion which has been entertained here of him.

The *Gujerati* says:—When India was put into possession of this shocking news through the enterprise of the *Bombay Gazette*, all were more or less unwilling to believe the report; but despite the quibbling of the *Times of India*, the public has received striking corroboration of the story in the telegraphic summaries of the views of some of the leading English journals of the Viceroy's speech, which appeared in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Pioneer*. Still we hope, however, for the sake of the reputation of the enlightened English nation that the report is not true. But if it turns out to be correct after fuller information, we do not think there would be much to be regretted in the incident; on the contrary we should be happy to congratulate the veteran politician on his having been honored with the auspicious title—a title that is sure to set in a powerful reacation in his favour among all rightminded English gentlemen. "*Adversaries are our helpers*", said Burke, and we Indians should be much obliged to Lord Salisbury if the employment of that useful epithet arouses powerful English opinion in Mr. Dadabhoy's favour.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The Bombay native papers have been favourably impressed with Lord Lansdowne. The *Rast Goftar* makes the following comments upon his Lordship's reply to the address of the Corporation:—The speech of Lord Lansdowne, delivered in reply to the address of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, was weighty and well-considered. It emphasizes what we said last week that His Excellency enters upon the duties of his high office with no light heart. No one expected the Viceroy to give even the faintest indication of his policy in his very first public utterance on his setting his foot on the soil of the great continent whose destines, for the next five years, have been entrusted to his care. But it does not need much reading between the lines to see that his lordship is already conscious of the entirely different conditions which will surround his administration of the Indian Empire, to those which he had to encounter in Canada. He recognizes, to the full, local self-government as a salutary measure of reform; but he does not forget to observe, while instituting a comparison between Canada and India, that he has left "a country in which self-governing institutious are fully developed, for one in which they are being tried with cautious and tentative steps in regard to purely local affairs." These words may not sound very pleasing to the ears of those who advocate a wholesale transplantation of the representative institutions of England on the Indian soil. But they are the words of a grave statesman, and not of a visionary or an enthusiast. Both may be kindled by generous emotions and all-comprehensive sympathy. But while the one seeks, though unconsciously, to forestall time and ignore circumstances in his ardour to give effect to the promptings of his heart, the other has the solemn responsibility resting upon him of translating his thought into action, and therefore, he cannot afford to give the reins to the purely emotional side of his character. He cannot run away with ideas which have their origin in instinct more than in reason; but must use all caution and circumspection, first in forming an opinion, and then in putting it into practice. This caution and circumspection comes of the faculty of looking at a question in a spirit of judicial calmness, from all points of view, and this faculty every statesman worthy of the name, must possess in a pre-eminent degree.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY, C. I. E.

The *Yezdan Parast* hails Mr. Digby's return to India. As secretary to the political association which has been started in England, Mr. Digby, the paper says, has worked very satisfactorily, and the trouble he has taken to acquaint the British public with the aims and doings of the National Congress is most praiseworthy. The part he will take in the coming conference at Allahabad will, no doubt, prove very useful.

LORD DUFFERIN'S SPEECH.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—We agree with him in the view he takes of some of the lofty pretensions of the Congress and of the questionable literature which has lately undergone a searching and rigorous scrutiny by another high official of Government, who was once known for his sympathy with the reasonable aspirations of the people of India, and who may still claim to be inspired, in spite of his letter to Mr. Hume, by the same sympathy. We agree with Lord Dufferin in questioning the right of a microscopic minority to speak in the name of all the 200 millions of people inhabiting this vast continent, and we also agree with him in his taunt that educated natives are indifferent to the great social evils which hinder the free growth of their several communities. We cannot, however, go further in our agreement than this, and say what his lordship distinctly insinuates that it is no business of natives to meddle in the politics of their country, that it is impertinence on their part to presume to teach their betters the art of government, and that they may be best employed in keeping their own house in order. It cannot, for a moment, be denied that our rulers are our betters. But it does not necessarily follow that because they are ever so many degrees our superior, therefore they do not need to know the opinions and feelings of the people upon the public administration, as expressed by the only classes who can give an articulate utterance to them. Their voice may not be always regarded as an accurate reflection of the feelings of the masses. While speaking in the name of a whole and united people, they may at times be led into a talk about "rights and privileges" of which the masses are in a state of blissful ignorance, and they may ignore real and practical grievances which sorely affect the masses. But with all that may be urged against them,—with all their diversities of race and religion and tongues—as children of the same soil, they all partake of certain elementary feelings and modes of thought which are foreign to Western ideas, but which it is necessary for our alien rulers to be acquainted with. A congress of natives may not teach; but it can certainly inform, and when wisely directed, give hints and information which ought to be valued by the Government.

DISAFFECTION IN A NATIVE STATE.

There is a peculiar case pending before His Excellency in Council at present which will require the most delicate handing. We have, however, no doubt that it will receive all the treatment it requires at the hands of our judicial member. One Narayen Govind alias Dattadas is charged with attempting to incite disaffection against the British Government in the Savantwady state. The story rather reads like a romance than a reality. He surely must be a fool who would try to induce the people to rise against the British. The idea is so monstrous that it passes belief. The case is, however, *sub judice*, and we do not wish to say more.—*Native Opinion.*

PARTISAN DUST-THROWING.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—We have from the beginning tried to avoid the side issues of the Hanmantrao and the Crawford cases, but are not suprised to see that the persistent efforts of partisans to throw dust in the eyes of the public are strengthneing public opinion on the right side. In no case of the kind that we know of have Government shown themselves to better advantage, their one object being to see the reputation of the Service vindicated. As to the value of 'tainted evidence,' that has to be estimated according to fixed rules and precedents. Government might afford to be perfectly indifferent to the result of such estimation, which could not possibly affect the main points at issue.

IMPURE LANGUAGE IN THE STREETS.

A deputation waited upon H. E. the Governor yesterday evening, says the *Indian Spectator*, praying that the existing law should be so amended as to be able practically to discourage the use of impure language in public places. We have protested against this vile habit of the people, time after time, and not, we think, without some effect. It goes without saying that the gentlemen who waited upon the head of the Government yesterday were well received and were promised a careful consideration of the subject while the Police Act is under revision. This will be very encouraging to friends of purity. The Government of Lord Reas will do an amount of good of which they probably can have no idea, by taking up the prayer of the memorialists.

THE UNIVERSITY AND MR. PENDSE.

Native Opinion says that in the case of Mr. Pendse the University has been rather too hasty and too forgetful of their proper sphere of action and authority. The Syndicate have also, we are sorry to see, unwittingly played into the hands of those who would stifle inquiry in the Crawford matters. This action seems, to say the least of it, thoroughly uncalled for at least for the present, and our wonder is how so many learned heads became so confused when put together. Mr. Hart and Mr. Bhandarkar have given them a flap which has, we are sure, already revealed to them their mistake.

A MILITARY DIVORCE CASE.

IN the High Court (N.-W.P.), on Thursday, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Brodhurst and Mr. Justice Tyrrell) the case of Avis *vs.* Avis and Ellis was heard. The petitioner, Sergeant George James Avis, of the East Kent Regiment, sued for a divorce from his wife, Margaret Marry Avis, on the ground of her adultery with Sergeant Raphael Ellis, of the same regiment. The parties were married at St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin, on December 20th, 1883. They lived happily together in various places, amongst others at Malta, where a child was born in 1885. They came to India in 1887 with the regiment and were quartered at Ranikhet. In June 1887, in consequence of a letter which he found, the petitioner lived apart from the respondent for a time, but they were afterwards reconciled. In October of the same year petitioner discovered his wife and the co-respondent under circumstances which left no doubt as to their relations. The petitioner brought witnesses, but none were called on behalf of his wife or the co-respondent, though Mrs. Avis denied the offence imputed to her. Sergeant Ellis attempted to explain the reason that Mrs. Avis was in his quarters. Mr. Ross, the Commissioner of Kumaon, had already granted a decree, directing that the child should remain in the custody of Segreant Avis, and orderng the co-respondent to pay the costs. The Commissioner also observed:—"From Sergeant Avis's depositions I think I am justified in assuming that this case is not one of a man wilfully seducing the wife of a comrade, she having been up to that time a virtuous woman. On the contrary I fear that there is no doubt that Mrs. Avis did not bear such a character. Of course, Sergeant Ellis is to blame, but I think it probable that he is more sinned against than sinning, and like many a good man before him, in the hour of temptation he fell. I trust therefore that I may be excused for expressing a hope that the matter may be allowed to end with this case and that no steps will be taken against Ellis by the military authorities. The costs in the case are heavy, and payment is ample punishment for any offence Sergeant Ellis may have committed. England can ill afford to lose any non-commissioned officers of his ability, education and generally superior capacity." The Justices confirmed the decision of the lower Court.

THE BELVEDERE MARRIAGE.

THE marriage of Mr. E. Colvin, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, with Miss Bayley, daughter of Sir Steuart Bayley, was celebrated on Thursday at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, in the presence of a large congregation. The cathedral, indeed, was almost filled, ladies forming the larger portion of those present. The bride was conducted into the church on the arm of her father, and was followed by four bridesmaids and a little page in the costume of the last century. The bridesmaids wore pretty white Directoire dresses, with tulle veils and boquets. The dress of the bride was of white silk. The service was choral, the officiating clergymen being the Rev. W. Luckman and the Rev. W. Kitchin. Captain Rawlinson, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor, acted as best man to the bridegroom. His Excellency the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Dufferin were present and signed their names among those of the witnesses to the marriage in the register. After the wedding the bride and bridegroom and a large number of friends drove to Belvedere, where refreshments were served. The presents to the newly married couple, displayed in the corridor at Belvedere, seemed almost countless, and presented a magnificent spectacle. Almost every person of note in Bengal and many in other parts of India, and friends of the Lieutenant-Governor in England, signalized the occasion by making a gift to the bride and bridegroom. His Excellency the Viceroy's present consisted of a newly framed copy of his photograph, and that from the Marchioness of Dufferin took the form of a pretty white fan.—*Englishman.*

FROM a return showing the cattle destroyed by tiger and cheetahs during the quarter ended 30th September last, we learn that in Madras 748 bullocks, 728 cows, 240 calves, 220 buffaloes, 99 sheep, 180 goats, 39 horses or ponies, 3 asses, 28 dogs and 16 pigs were killed in that period. South Canara and Malabar return the largest numbers destroyed under the first four heads. Jeypore, Madura and Cuddapah come next. In every quarterly return, the Districts of South Canara and Malabar show the heaviest destruction of cattle by wild animals. There appears to be insufficient encouragement given in these districts for getting rid of the wild animals which infest the hill jungles.

THE *Mandalay Herald* points out that Lower Burma has been contributing a million a year to the Imperial Exchequer. Some have taken this contribution to be a surplus million; but our contemporary questions the assumption, and states that this million has been one cause why Burma is in such a backward condition in the public works and needs. Burma is declared to be ill-supplied with irrigation works, although the country is water-logged and intersected with rivers, rivulets and creeks. Extensive areas of low-lying country are for the want of protecting bunds and other works, still dismal misquito and malaria-haunted swamps for the best portions of the year, when these areas may well be utilized for the cultivation of rice and other cereals. Our contemporary believes that things might have been very different in Burma if the millions sent out of the country were retained in it for its own benefit.

THE MOYLAN CASE.

IN the full judgment in the Moylan case delivered by Justice Pigot, the following expression of opinion is given as to the reasons for setting aside the order striking Mr. Moylan off the roll of barristers:—

"Assuming the words complained of were uttered by Mr. Moylan on August 31st, they were, though no doubt improper in the highest degree, such that a full apology and retractation might properly have been accepted. I think such an apology was made on September 3rd, and ought to have been accepted. The Recorder was wholly wrong in the view which seems to have been taken by him on September 5th, that no apology could be satisfactory which did not contain an express admission by the appellant that he had used the words imputed to him. The Judges did not think that when it unfortunately becomes necessary to require an apology from a counsel who has forgotten for a time the respect which, as a gentleman and a member of the bar, he owes to the Court, the dignity of that tribunal can only be adequately vindicated by an apology which shall, as far as possible, humiliate and discredit the offender. The Recorder gave the appellant no option between admitting that he had been guilty of two falsehoods and ruin by expulsion from the Bar. The Judges think that in this he went much beyond what the circumstances of the case, assuming that the words had been used, required. Not only should the apology have been accepted, but, having regard to what took place, it must be taken to have been accepted. Had the appellant been called to account for the words used by him the moment they were uttered, the matter would perhaps have been different; but this was not done until the third day afterwards. Appellant swears he has no recollection of using the words, and two witnesses swear that, though listening intently, they did not hear the words used; yet the Recorder finds, not only that he did use them, but that he must have recollected using them and acts on that opinion. As to the third ground, the appellant's statement of his reason for referring to the absence of any copy of the Recorder's note ought to have been accepted. I am totally unable to understand how the Recorder could have extracted from these words the meaning of the insinuation that he had concocted the note. There is nothing to warrant the finding that the appellant was guilty of making an insinuation so shocking. I think that the ground on which the Recorder acted is not sustained, and must say that, assuming the words complained of had been used and not apologised for and withdrawn, the punishment inflicted is still wholly beyond just measure. It must not be understood that I hold that misconduct in court by language and demeanour may not possibly be such as to justify the punishment inflicted in this case, but this is not such a case, and for that reason only the order must be set aside. It is not necessary for the disposal of the appeal to come to a finding whether the words were actually used, and I express no judgment on this matter. I see no reason to doubt that the Recorder fully believed the appellant used them; and the appellant fully believed that he did not.

"In regard to the order of the West Indian Court it was not sought to support the order of the Recorder on this ground. Therefore I am relieved by the discretion of the learned counsel who represented the Recorder from dealing at any length with this part of his judgment. Enough that I say that that the Recorder had no right whatever to consider that matter in dealing with the case, at all."

SIKKIM FRONTIER NEWS.

IT having been decided to withdraw to Lower Sikkim the greater part of the Gnatong garrison, the troops previously stationed there, with the exception 400 of the Derbyshire and 200 Gurkhas, are being moved to milder situations as rapidly as possible. The guns and the remainder of the Gurkhas are being concentrated at the Rhenok Ridge, and the 32nd Pioneers at Padong; the whole of the 13th wing occupying Guntok and Pakyong. Substantial huts, to accommodate 400 British troops, are being built at Gnatong and are to be completed by the 20th. In the event of the force remaining in Sikkim the above will be the distribution for the winter; General Graham and the Head-Quarters Staff remaining at Padong. No further intelligence has been received regarding the Chinese Amban who was expected to arrive near the frontier about the 1st instant.

Orders were issued for the withdrawal of the detachment from Byutong on Friday last. They have now completed the road three miles beyond the Jelap Pass.

Mr. H. M. Durand, Mr. Paul and Mr. Manners Smith, accompanied by a European clerk, arrived at Guntok on the 5th inst. They were met at the Rorocha Bridge by the Entchi and younger Guntok Kazi, and a short way further up by the Raja's *bajawallahs*. About a mile and a half below this they were received by the Khansa Dewan, the Phodong Lama of Guntok, the Kaji and Kurzong Jungpen; and half a mile below the palace the Raja, Mr. White, and the Tendook Pulgar received the party. The last mentioned individual has come in from Gnatong. The detachment of the 13th Bengal Infantry, who were at Padong, went to Pakyong on Sunday, and a camp is being formed at Ari, above Rhenock Bazaar, of the Gurkhas.

News has been received from Rinchingong that the Ampa reached Gyantze on the 26th November. He was to have started on the 4th instant for Phari, where he proposed to remain for some days. Two popens and a Chinese official are expected to reach Rinchingong on the 10th instant, on their way to Gnatong, to arrange preliminary negotiations. The whole of 32nd Pioneers have left Gnatong, with the exception of their artificers, who will follow in a few days when the winter barracks will have been completed. The company of the Derbyshire at present at Padong will march for Gnatong on the 8th instant. Four months' supplies, including several additions to the ordinary scale of rations, are being rapidly put into Gnatong for 400 European troops, who will form the winter garrison. The cold at Gnatong is intense, the thermometer registering 24 degrees of frost at night. In consequence poshteens and other articles of warm clothing have been issued to both troops and followers. The Raja had a long interview with Mr. on the 6th instant, Durand regarding matters connected with the administration of Sikkim. The Ampa left Lhassa for the frontier on the 19th November, and has already reached Gyantze. He was to leave that place on the 4th instant, but will probably rest a few days at Phari.—*Pioneer.*

MADRAS.

ACQUITTAL OF MR. CLEGG.—In discharging Mr. J. F. Clegg, who was accused by Messrs. Oaks and Co. of cheating, the magistrate said:—The only action on the part of the accused which detracts from the merits of his case is that he left Madras in a clandestine manner and under an assumed name on the 9th November. But though this may be regarded as a very dishonourable proceeding towards his employer, who had apparently uniformly treated him with the utmost confidence and consideration, it does not, in my opinion, operate *per se* to prove, having regard to the antecedent facts, that the accused at the time of the purchase intended to cheat. The principal charge having thus, in my opinion, failed, the other two charges may perhaps be dismissed with the remark that, as the sale is regarded to have been *bona fide* the property and the jewels passed to the accused, for the prosecutor is entitled to a civil remedy, what the Court, according to Exhibit XIV, finds, has already been adopted. The accused is accordingly acquitted.—*Mail.*

THE CONSTRUCTION OF TRAMWAYS IN THE TANJORE DISTRICT.—A gentleman in Madras having made proposals to the Tanjore District Board for the construction of light lines of railway on existing roads in the district, the Board has replied that it is willing to afford information regarding the traffic between Tanjore and Tiravadi, and to grant to the firm which he represents a concession to construct a tramway, and to work it on the road between these two places, subject to such future arragements as may be agreed upon as to the regulation of traffic; but is not prepared to guarantee the interest on the undertaking, nor to undertake to give the applicant any promise that his firm shall have a monopoly of tramways throughout the district. In the Board's opinion the tramway should commence from the Tanjore Railway Station. As regards the use of the roads within municipal limits, it is suggested that he should communicate with the Chairman of the Tanjore Municipality; similarly communicating with the Chairman of the Negapatam Municipality as regards the line from Negapatam to Nagore, which form one municipal town.—*Ibid.*

IT has been decided that a gold chain cannot be legally provided for a mayor out of the rates. An action concerning the point was heard in March 1872, an injunction being sought to restrain the Town Council of Batley from expending £200 for that purpose. Vice-Chancellor Wickens, in giving judgment, held that the proposed expenditure was not within the scope of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act, and that a chain was not a necessary adjunct of the mayoral position.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 8.—The barometric changes are irregular and small in amount, leaving the pressure distribution unchanged. The temperature has fallen considerably in Bengal; elsewhere it is unchanged or has increased slightly. The air is generally drier in Northern India. The skies are clear over nearly the whole of India and are now very lightly clouded in the south of Madras. No rain is reported to-day except from Ceylon and Coorg, where light showers have fallen, but fine clear settled weather generally prevails.

DEC. 9.—The barometer changes are small, except in the Punjab where it has risen briskly. The pressure is highest at Peshawur, and lowest at Diamond Island, the change being nearly three-tenths. Winds are very light in Upper India, and steady northerly winds in Bengal, Burma, and easterly winds in the Peninsula. The temperature has fallen in Upper India, in the Central provinces, and Bengal. Skies are clear except in Madras, Burma and the Punjab where they are partially clouded. No rain fell yesterday.

HIGH COURT, DECEMBER 10.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

600—Ardesir H and D—Ebrahim Wydnia vs Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji and another D S Garud.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment on motion. Jefferson B D, and K. In the matter of the petition of Shaik Moosa Abdool Latiff, an insolvent.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

280-88—Mansuklal D. and J.—Peerbhoy Nathoo vs. Kalidas Manoredas and another.—Merza H. K. Partheard.

203-88—Payne G. and S.—Hassanbhoy Vishram vs. Ebrahimbhai Kurmally.—Mansuklal and D.

359-87—Little, S, F. and N.—Haji Suleman Haji Soomar vs. Tyab Gool Mahomed and others—Thakurdas D. and C.

314-88—Jefferson B D and K—C A Turner vs Culleanji Amerchund—Hore C and B.

142-88—Balkrishna and D—Samuel Essaji vs F L Charles—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment at 3 o'clock.

86-87—Payna G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J.

FLOWERS OR PATCHES.

PARISIAN dames and damsels have been rather exercised in their minds of late (says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent) by an important difficulty in the matter of the flowers with which they either adorn themselves or carry as bouquets. Fashion has decreed that during the ensuing season flowers will be more *a la mode* than ever. These innocent ornaments, either in their natural state or as imitated from Nature's handiwork by the adroit and artistic fabricators of artificial blooms and sprays, who abound in the city on the Seine, have of late attained an alarming political symbolism and significance. The old conventional "Language of Flowers" seems to have had its day, and a new treatise, or dictionary, on the verbal meaning of the product of the garden and conservatory will soon have to be compiled. "What flowers are we to wear?" is now the question asked by many Parisiennes of their friends, their milliners, or their favourite artists. The latest solution of the great difficulty has been offered by a practical lady, who advises people to patronize no particular flower, but to carry boquets composed of heterogeneous horticultural specimens—a proceeding which would obviate political or diplomatic conflicts. One more new fashion for the forthcoming winter has to be chronicled. It has been asserted gravely that ladies are to wear *mouches*, or "patches," as in the old days of Louis XIII., Louis XIV., and the two following monarchs. The patches will be coquettishly placed on dainty cheeks and alabaster shoulders, and will be sprinkled, when safely in position, with the dimmest suspicion of pearl-powder. The fashionable *coiffeurs* of Paris are already rehearsing their parts, and practise the Art of Patching by planting *mouches* on the rigid features and immoveable busts of wonderful waxen effigies that adorn their shop-windows and hair-dressing saloons. In the days of La Pompadour a patch under the eye was called *La Dangereuse*, that under the chin *La Fatale*, and that near the mouth *L'Assassine*. Equally fantastic names will no doubt be devised for the nineteenth century *mouches* which are soon to be the *Mode*.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	930
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	12,000	500	all	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	123
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	82,000	130	all	17½ do.	419
National Bank of India	37,330	$125 250		5 pct	134

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	440
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	755
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	280
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125	Rs. 20	185
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 6 0	630
East India Press Co.	0	,00	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...		265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,000
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 30	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	455	500	500	Rs. 25	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	210	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 2	200
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	12	Rs.	65
Mofussil Co.	8,12	400	40	Rs. 2	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 35	533 530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	12	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press	600	500	10	Rs. 30	380
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	50	Rs. 10	29 440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	430 1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	900	100	800	25	550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	F	620

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p ct	20 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Nil.	
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	590
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	730	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	77
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,350
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	63	375	Rs. 33½	830
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	--	495
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	8,000	00	100	Rs. 9	38
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	475
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	---	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250	---	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	380
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	84
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	300
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	22
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	40nom
Port Canning Co.	8,000	100	1,000	R 19	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	40
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	95xd
Southwell and Austin	1,000	--	--	---	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	18,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,315
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	156xd
Western India Flour Mills	000	12	125	all	
M. Mody & Co	0			p	

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

'XMAS PRESENTS in Plush Leather, Platedware, and all kinds of useful and Fancy Goods at the Cheapest Price, in all the Latest Novelties, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The MEETING of the Corporation will be held THIS DAY, MONDAY, 10th inst, at 3 p.m.

WANTED a pair of Country Bred GALLOWAYS certified to be sound and hardworking. Apply N., care of this paper.

MILLWRIGHT and ENGINEER.—WANTED, on the West Coast, a good PRACTICAL MAN to erect Paper Mill Machinery, gearing and turbine. Send full particulars with, salary expected to Messrs. CAMERON, CHISHOLM & Co., Quilon.

E. & A. I. ASSOCIATION of W. I.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members, will be held THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, in the rooms of the Association, 47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 5 o'clock, to confirm the Revised Rules passed on the 13th ultimo.

PATENT FOOD WARMER for the Nursery. The Lamp Warehouses R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, INDIAN SUBJECTS. BOURNE, & SHEPHERD, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MACRAINE THREAD, Macraine Thread, white, cream, and all other colors.—The FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld., No. 65, Medow Street.

SONG SERVICE.—"Christie's Organ," with Magic Lantern photo, Life-sized illustration, at Y. M. C. A. Rooms, TUESDAY, 11th Dec. Admission 8 annas, children 4 annas.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Birthday and Indian Views Cards, Porcelain Studies, Picture of Royal Family.—SHERIER HASPANDIAR IRANI, 40, Kalbadavi, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a good and large stock of assorted BOOTS and SHOES, moderate prices. HUSSANALLY MOOLA HAKIMJEE & BROTHERS' shop, No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS BUT NOT INEBRIATES—Our new season's Eureka, Imperial Family, and Breakfast mixtures, at Re. 1-2, Re. 1 (one), annas 12 per lb., respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED TWO good experienced SHORTHAND REPORTERS for a daily paper. Copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to be sent, with application to the MANAGER, "Morning Post," Allahabad.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Season visitors of LANOWLEE that he has recently built a Commodious HOTEL at Lanowlee, charges Rs. 3 per day.—SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE IRRANEE, Proprietor.

WORTH A GOLD MOHUR A BOTTLE!!! Three doses of TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM will cure any Ordinary COUGH or BRONCHIAL ATTACK. *Note*—Only procurable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Fort.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, 'Xmas-Tree Ornaments, Toys and Dolls, in Great Variety. Crackers, Table Ornaments, Ham and Bacon, in cut. D. B. MODY, General Merchant, 29, Apollo Street.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

TWO Competent PIANOFORTE TUNERS and REPAIRERS will find Permanent Occupation at MARCKS and Co., Ld., Sole Agents, for Schiedmayer and Soehne, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay. None need apply unless they have had several years' practical experience.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RUGS and WRAPPERS, in Neat and Bold Checks, Tartans, Fawn and other Colors, Rug Straps, &c., a large selection at Moderate Prices. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FERRO PRUSSIATE PAPER, for reproducing simply and quickly Engineering Plans, Drawings, &c. In Rolls of 32 feet long and 30 inches wide. —J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

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A space marked B will also be reserved for Consular Representatives of Foreign Governments invited to be present.

Officers of Government mentioned in the 6th para. of the above notification are requested to apply to the undersigned for cards of admission to space C.

A separate space will also be set apart for Native Chiefs who may express their intention to be present.

Tickets of admission will also be issued, on application, to the undersigned, to space D, to European and Native Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of attending.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8.

A FURTHER fall of 3-16d. took place in Silver in London yesterday at 1s. 4⅜d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were nominally ½ per cent. lower for Fours, and ⅝ down for 4½ per cents. at £66½ and £70 respectively. Indian Sterling also declined ¼ per cent., say to 104⅞. Consols were ⅛ lower at 96¼; and the market rates of discount on short London Bills and also on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper were ¼ per cent. higher at 4¼ and 4 per cent. per annum respectively. French Rentes in Paris remained at 83¼; but Exchange on London was two centimes higher, at francs 25·32½. The week's specie shipment consisted of £90,000, all silver, to Bombay.

The Wheat Market remained dull, and prices of Hard Red and Club No. 1 receded 3d. per quarter to arrive; but quotations for Club No. 2 and spot soft white in Liverpool come unchanged. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,250,000 quarters, which is 40,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was flat, and quotations for Liverpool quality were 3d. per quarter lower to arrive by both routes. Rapeseed was quiet; but prices had not altered, nor had they for Poppy Seed. Coffee was firm at an advance of 1s. per quarter in Mid Plantation, and of 2s. per cent. in Medium Mysore. The Goat Skin sales closed yesterday with prices 1d. to 2d. per lb. lower, 920,000 skins out of the 1,100,000 put forward having found buyers. The Sheep Skin sales opened with a firm feeling, and prices 1d. per lb. higher.

Cotton closed quiet all round yesterday in Liverpool, the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 500 Surats. Spot American and Arrivals were unchanged; but in East Indian Cotton there was an advance of 1-16d. in Bengals of the three rates quoted by Reuter. The Manchester Market had been easier, but there was apparently no quotable change in prices. The Liverpool Market closed quiet again this afternoon with Mid. American down 1-16d., at 5 7-16d. per lb., and Arrivals 1-32d. lower in all positions. The spot prices of Surats were unaltered, but Fine Broach fully good clause is reported to have been done for Feb.-March shipment via the Canal at 4 31-32d., which is 3-32d. below the last forward sale of this growth reported and 17-32d. lower than the spot quotation.

The week's business in Liverpool shows an increase of 5,000 bales compared with the previous six days. Of the total sales of 60,000 bales the quantity taken by the trade and forwarded having been 2,000 bales more, at 125,000 bales. The imports were 107,000 bales against 130,000 bales imported last week. The total stock had increased by 28,000 bales, and compared with the preceding two years, the margin of decrease had become further reduced to 141,000 bales and 83,000 respectively. The stock of Surats stood yesterday at 38,000 bales, having further fallen off by 4,000 bales during the week under review. The total visible supply of Cotton for Europe had increased by 150,000 bales, and that of Surats by 3,000 bales.; and it will be seen from our usual statement subjoined that, compared with two previous years, the deficiency this year is much less than it was a week ago, the decrease shown yesterday being 510,000 bales as against 1887-88 and 370,000 compared with 1886-87, last Friday's figures of decrease having been 619,000 bales and 387,000 bales respectively. Of East Indian Cotton there were yesterday 167,000 bales less in sight than last year and 92,000 bales than the year before, which does not materially alter their position since last week. Mid-American had advanced 1-16d. during the week (though this was lost to-day), and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher (which is also nearly gone), and it is noteworthy how every attempt at the establishment of a higher level of prices in Liverpool is persistently met by a contraction of business in Manchester. The price of Mid.-American yesterday was 1-16d. lower than at the same time last year and ⅛ higher as against 1886.

The spot price remained at 9⅞ cents in New York yesterday; but March Futures were 5 points lower at 9·90. To-day there has been a further drop of 4 points in Futures, at 9·86 cents, ready Cotton being unchanged. The receipts at the U. S. ports to-day have been 40,000 bales, against 32,000 bales last year and 36,000 bales the year before; and the figures which we give below show the decrease in total receipts from the opening of the season to yesterday to have been 509,000 bales compared with 1887-88 and 77,000 bales as against 1886-87, the falling off thus shown being rather more than it was a week ago in the former case and somewhat less in the latter.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	212,000	249,000	218,000
" exports to U. K.	90,000	104,000	101,000
" " Continent.....	92,000	50,000	88,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept..	2,856,000	3,345,000	2,933,000
" exports to U. K. " ..	1,073,000	1,103,000	1,061,000
" " Cont. " ..	674,000	917,000	603,000
" Stock in the Ports......	800,000	951,000	997,000

The total visible supply of all Cotton for all Europe on the 7th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	2,400,000	2,910,130	2,770,480
" Surats	134,000	301,480	225,810

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Stock in Liverpool	441,000	581,540	523,980
" London..............	8,000	30,000	15,000
American Afloat	300,000	235,000	251,000
East Indian "	10,000	18,000	21,000
	759,000	864,540	810,980
Price of Mid-Americans	5¼d.	5 9-16d.	5¼d.
" Good Fair Dhollera..	4⅜d.	4⅛d.	3 13-16d.
Difference......	⅞d.	1 7-16d.	1 7-16d.

The tone of our local market for the staple has been steady to-day with no change to speak of in prices. A moderate business in ready new stuff has been done, chiefly in Oomra varieties, but including a few hundred bales of Bengals, at Rs. 187-192½ according to quality. In Oomra descriptions, Julgaum has changed hands at Rs. 210-10½; Dhulia, at Rs. 204½-5; Karanja, at Rs. 212; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 202; a little Hingunghat has also been taken, at Rs. 231 per candy.

The WHEAT and SEED markets have been closed to-day out of respect to the memory of some dealers, passengers by the Vaiturna (s), who are believed to have perished with that steamer.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,822 bales.
Wheat	27,055 cwt.
Linseed	3,957 "
Rapeseed............................	2,747 "
Gingelly	4,778 "

FREIGHTS are steady in tone, but without much doing. Cotton for this month's shipment to Antwerp is quoted at 27s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE, in view of the further drop in silver chronicled above, opened at a further decline. Bank Demand having been quoted at 1s. 4 9-32d. and Wire Transfer at 1s. 4¼d. and Credits at 1s. 4 9-16d. to 19-32d. The rate for Private Paper afterwards receded 1-16d., and a few Bills came out for forward delivery at 1s. 4½d; but scarcely any demand was felt for remittance. The tone of the market was weak at closing at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand		.... 1s. 4 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	.... 1s. 4 ¼d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Credits	do.	...... 1s. 4½ to 17-32d.	"
Francs	do.	...... 1·74½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak again in the earlier part of the day and Fours for cash were quoted at 97 11-16 and at 97⅜ for the January account; but a somewhat better feeling was noticeable in the afternoon, and the cash and forward rate was 97 11-16 all round. 103¼ nominal has been named for the other denomination.

SHARES.—Mill and Press scrip has been dealt in to a moderate extent to-day, and the latter has generally advanced in value; but in Mill shares, while some have gone up others have declined. We note an advance of Rs. 30 in Coorla Mill shares, at Rs. 565; of Rs. 20 in Sholapore, at Rs. 1,320, and of Rs. 2½ in Alliance, at Rs. 635. On the other hand, Presidency have declined Rs. 10, at Rs. 970; and Colaba Land and Mill, Luckmidas Khimji, and Manockji Petit, Rs. 5 each, at Rs. 770, Rs. 985, and Rs. 1,232½ respectively. Fort Press shares are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 1,600; Colaba Press Rs. 25 up, at Rs. 650; New Berar, Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 530; Volkart Press Rs. 5 up, at Rs. 620; while New Indian are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 380. National Bank shares are Rs. 4 higher, at Rs. 134 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

WALLACE—December 3, at his residence, 4, Wellington Square, Calcutta, the wife of Dr James R Wallace, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—ALLEN—December 3, at the Baptist Chapel, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, by the Rev C Jordan, Herbert Anderson, son of the Rev J H Anderson of Burisal, to Annie Ruth Allen, of Forest Gate, London.

WILLIAMSON—WHITE—December 3, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev L S Peach, Oxford Mission, Michael Williamson, the Queen's Regiment, to Rhoda Mary, eldest daughter of J C White, Esq, Cork, Ireland.

DEATH.

CRAWFORD—November 31, at Monacherra, Cachar, Edith Dorothy, twin daughter of H E Crawford, aged 3½ months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1888.

THE mistaken zeal, which, with more haste than discretion, brought into the region of controversy the position of witnesses who have given evidence in a still pending case, has caused one aspect—not by any means the least important aspect—of the problem awaiting solution to be overlooked. We are far from including in the same category the entirely well-intended intervention of the Syndicate of the University and of two Judges of the High Court in the question of the responsibility of the witnesses examined before the Crawford Commission, with the unblushing efforts made in other quarters to burke the inquiry by undisguised threats of future consequences held *in terrorem* over those who come forward to give evidence. The intervention in the one case—if premature, and in the opinion of those well-qualified to form a sound opinion, unauthorised and even *ultra vires*—was unquestionably prompted by a sincere desire to promote the purity and integrity of the public service. But this cannot be said of the endeavours pertinaciously and unscrupulously made to stifle inquiry in the interests of those who may without any want of charity be regarded as more concerned to hush up inquiry than to make it complete and searching. Some of our contemporaries have unconsciously lent themselves to the sinister purposes of those schemers; and if the Government had allowed itself to be turned aside from the task before it by the clamour and misrepresentation with which it was assailed from the very outset, it would have failed in its duty and betrayed its trust. That the outcry and the false colouring given to its every act were in some measure rendered possible by the silence maintained as to the real nature of the work in hand is not to be denied. But that is no excuse for the bad faith which has ascribed the most unworthy objects to all concerned in laying bare a state of things the existence of which had long been suspected. We have throughout this business carefully refrained from even passing reference to the case now in progress, which should not be in any way prejudged. But as it is assumed that the witnesses in that case have confessed offences which should entail punishment without further inquiry, it is our duty to point out that in their case also the rule applies that no man should be prejudged, and that every one has a right to be heard in his defence before he is condemned. The judgment of Sir Michael Westropp which we quoted on Saturday applies to the case of these witnesses. That eminent Chief Justice declared that to take proceedings against witnesses while the case in which they gave the incriminated evidence is still pending, is to forget what is due towards the prisoners, the public, and the Court. All proceedings, his Lordship laid down, should be deferred until the case was finally disposed of, and a proposal to take action before the case is nearly terminated is not creditable to the administration of justice. The time has not yet come for dealing with those who have given evidence in the Hanmantrao case and before the Commission. The principle laid down in the judgment in the Sai Narsappa case is conclusive on this point. Of course in a technical sense it may be said that the action taken by two judges of the High Court had reference only to the purity of the administration of justice, and that the Syndicate was moved solely by a desire to satisfy itself of the trustworthiness of an examiner in Sanscrit, and that the action taken in either case was outside the judicial procedure condemned by Chief Justice Westropp. But interference in the case is undoubtedly calculated to prejudice the interests of justice by closing the mouths of witnesses, and should be studiously avoided.

No technical plea will avail to justify Mr. Sathe, the Poona shopkeeper, who in his love of justice and equity, lodged a complaint before the District Magistrate against Sindekar and Dabar, accusing them of having confessed to the payment of bribes. It will not be easy to pretend that Sir M. Westropp's judgment does not bar this disinterested action on the part of Mr. Sathe. Nevertheless Mr. Sathe has his use, for his application to Mr. Vidal has drawn from a Brahman paper, the *Pratod*, a remonstrance which puts in the clearest light several matters which are for the general public a little obscure. The remonstrance in question is written in the interest of the mamlatdars and the witnesses, but it is marked with a good deal of common sense and out-spokenness. It admits —apparently in the belief that the admission of an undoubted fact can do no harm—that there is widespread corruption. A suggestion is casually made that the corruption spoken of extends to the Collectors, but this statement is not insisted upon, and if one thing has been made more clear than another throughout the revelations, true or false, which have been made, it is that not even a whisper of complicity has been heard with regard to any European official, with one solitary exception, and the charges in his case are under inquiry. Even the native writer to whom we refer does not go further than to ask—obviously by way of suggesting a palliation for the general corruption which prevails amongst his clients—"Who can testify that even European officers like Collectors are stainless as washed rice?" There is no warrant whatever for such an inuendo, if inuendo it be. The purpose of the writer is to draw the attention of the Brahman community to the suicidal character of the course taken by members of that community in putting forward Sathe to prosecute witnesses. "The handle of an axe is the ruin of its kind," says the writer, who goes on to lament that the Natives of India, and especially the Brahmans, are under the influence of evil stars, and it is difficult to predict what the result will be. "In the midst of the Hindu nationality the Brahmans take the lead by the superiority of their intelligence. This has made them the objects of dislike to people of the humbler class, while the rulers have their minds also prejudiced against them and hate them, knowing that they look forward to Government service as their best means of advancement." So the case is put. There is here a confirmation of what we heard from other sources that the Brahmans who have worked so hard to stifle inquiry in this matter have acted under an apprehension that the disclosure of the extent and depth of prevailing corruption might prove a dangerous bar to claims for admission to the higher branches of the public service. The writer, curiously enough, dwells upon the fact that in the past it has not been an alien element that has been the ruin of the Brahmans, but the rising of one against another, giving rise to the adage "the handle of the axe is the ruin of its kind." And he goes on to say that Sathe, being a Native, not only makes a plaint to the magistrate, but intends to proceed before the High Court. He should have known that the mamlatdars are not at all to blame; they acted under the force of circumstances, and the pressure of a superior compelled them to submit. "The relations that subsist between a master and servant are very delicate; a servant has only to obey the orders of his master for the sake of bread. If a master does wrong a servant cannot go against his will." . . . "At no time and in no place is justice as a practise strictly adhered to. It is not that the people concerned did not know that it is a bad thing to gave a bribe; how could they help it? Might is right." . . "The whole Native public laments as grievously as the petitioner over the conviction of Hanmantrao. It is therefore to be lamented that the bribe-givers should follow Hanmantrao to jail." The easy morality of this presentment of the matter is suggestive, and renders what follows less difficult to credit. "Does the petitioner think that real justice will be done when all who have given bribes are put in jail? Have all the people come forward who are reported to have given bribes?" To these questions the answer given by those best acquainted with the facts will probably be "No." But the writer does not give the answer in a monosyllable. He asks Mr. Sathe if he is not aware of the small proportion those who have come forward bear to those who lurk behind? If they be all dragged forth and punished, how many jaghirdars, inamdars, watandars, and officers will be put in prison? And with all this, will real justice be done? "No, never; if real justice is to be done, we will have to set up a prison in every village!"

The allusion to jaghirdars and inamdars seems to refer to a statement attributed to an influential person who affirmed that bribery in cases where these rights were concerned was advantageous to Native interests, for if it were unknown many estates would have been taken possession of by the Government. What ground there was for such an allegation we cannot say; but we are informed that it was made, and was accepted as a satisfactory and consoling view of things. But this is a digression. The writer goes on to say that it is not to be contended that none who gave bribes should be punished, but what limits are to be put to such convictions? This means that the corruption is so general that it is impossible, with any fairness, to select cases of bribe-giving for punishment, merely on the ground of bribe-giving. It is alleged that this widespread corruption is the result of the provision of the law which makes the giver of a bribe as liable to punishment as the person who receives it or exacts it. As the law stands, the writer complains, no one dares complain, even in the case of a karkoon who requires a bribe; a man in higher station may exact what he pleases. "Why, then," it is asked, "does Sathe"—who is a man of straw, set up by much more important people behind him, at whom the writer really aims—"why should he, if he really desires to put an end to corruption, endeavour to ruin those who, when they found the Government ready to listen to them at the risk of their lives, laid open the volume which has been closed till now?" This question, which is put to the man Sathe, may well be pondered by those who have devoted a microscopic attention to the evidence of the very restricted number of witnesses who acknowledged that they have paid money as bribes. Behind those who have come forward are many who have kept their own counsel. How are these prudent, but surely not less objectionable, people to be dealt with? Are they to remain unwhipt of justice, while those who have come out into the light are threatened with obloquy, if not with ruin? Such a result would stultify the Government, and destroy every chance of breathing a more wholesome spirit into the subordinate service. As soon as the present inquiry is concluded it will be the first duty of the Government to deal out firm and equal justice all round, while scrupulously keeping faith with those who have trusted in the assurance that those who tell the truth shall come to no harm. We stated months ago that the inquiries instituted had shown that there were over a hundred charges of corruption extending through ninety-six talukas. We have just seen what a well informed Native thinks of the state of things; he says out boldly that if all those guilty are to be prosecuted there must be a prison in every village. That those interested in hindering further revelation on the subject should exert themselves with all their energy and use all their influence to terrorise witnesses can easily be understood. But such a course can have no countenance from those who look to the abiding interests of the public service. Far otherwise; it is of the first importance to probe the matter to the bottom and apply such remedy as may be efficacious.

IT is to be hoped that the serious attention of the Government of India will be called to the evidence that was given by Mr. Frederick Chambers in the inquiry into the loss of the Vaiturna. The vessel, it will be remembered, was last seen off Porebunder on the afternoon of the 8th of November. The weather at that time was too rough for her to land or to take on board passengers at that port; she proceeded on her voyage, and according to a theory which may practically be taken for fact she perished in a cyclone which Mr. Chambers says reached the Kathiawar coast on the 9th. Now Mr. Chambers affirms with a confidence which his wide experience and his careful observation of storm phenomena abundantly warrant, that it would have been possible to give warning of the approach of the cyclone in which the Vaiturna perished. The same cyclone had struck the Madras Coast some days before; it moved out to sea, and then curved round towards the north-east, and there were indications of it on the 7th of November, the day before the Vaiturna left Cutch Mandvie on her last ill-fated trip. It is abundantly clear that if the information at the service of the Meteorological authorities in Bombay had been adequate it would have been possible, with due telegraphic communication, which, however, has not yet been established with Cutch, to warn the steamer of the risks that were ahead. The question is one to which we called attention some months since in discussing a proposal which the Bombay public must earnestly hope has been abandoned, to degrade the Meteorological service in Western India. The Bombay office receives observations only from coast stations; the absence of early observations from inland stations makes it impossible to draw in time the curves of equal barometric pressure from which indications of the existence of cyclonic conditions are deduced. Even the coast observations, imperfect as conclusions drawn from them alone must necessarily be, are incomplete. Cyclonic disturbances, Mr. Chambers says, affected Porebunder, Dwarka, Veraval, Mangrole, and Bhuj on the 8th ult., and yet the whole of this coast, from Surat to Karachi, is a blank so far as meteorological observations are concerned. The incident establishes the truth of the contention which we put forward some months since, that more, and not less, needs to be expended on the Meteorological service in Western India if it is to do all that is expected of such a service. The pity is that so cruel a catastrophe was needed in order to point the moral.

THE *Pioneer*, in taking out of the Bengal police records the story of three Punjabis and a Brahmin who were laid by the heels for passing themselves off as agents of Sir Auckland Colvin, commissioned to collect money from zemindars for the making of roads into Nepal, reminds us that the art of personating public officers has many practitioners in the East. There are stories, it says, of astute vagabonds who sat at a bridge-head and demanded toll where no toll was ordered for many months ere they were detected, and of enterprising sweepers who levied a poll-tax throughout the Jeysulmere desert on the strength of a Treacher's Price List. But there is a story that needs to be added to the record, more remarkable for the skill and impudence of the practitioners and [illegible] the credulity of their victims than an[illegible] them. Once upon a time a European co[illegible]d on the debtors' side of an Indian gaol so[illegible]where in Guzerat managed to escape, taking with him an assistant of like capacities and moralities with himself. Getting clear of gaols and gaolers, the two made their way into Rajputana, acquiring on the way a binocular field glass, some bamboo poles, and a few pieces of red rag. With these they "surveyed" a long stretch of territory in one of the Rajputana States, giving out that they had orders from the Public Works Department to make a railway through the country, but that as they were not absolutely restricted as to the course the line should take; whether it went through any particular village or estate, or whether it avoided it, was a matter easily to be arranged after a fashion familiar in the East. The field-glass survey succeeded excellently well. People who wanted to have the line near them paid the surveyors for the privilege; people who, like the Oxford Dons of half a century since, did not want it, paid to be exempted. And so the two turned an honest penny. It would be easier to believe in the truth of the story if the latest version of it did not represent the surveyors' bamboo poles as still standing and the red flags flaunting as audaciously in the breeze.

A CORRESPONDENT who writes over the easily recognized signature of "A.K." sends us a cheque for a hundred rupees by way of starting a fund for the relief of those of the relatives of the victims of the Vaiturna disaster as may have been left in want by that terrible catastrophe. In the inquiry which was opened on Friday it was elicited that the Vaiturna had about 780 passengers on board when she passed her last place of call. A good many of them, as we stated the other day, were young bridegrooms on their way to Bombay to be married. But a large proportion of the passengers must have been people with others dependent upon them. It would be impossible for such a catastrophe to occur in England without a public subscription being raised for the sufferers. This was done in the case of the loss of the Princess Alice, when the number of people who were put in sudden need of relief was scarcely greater than that on this occasion. The scenes which were witnessed near the office of the agents of the company when tidings of the missing vessel were being awaited showed how widespread is the distress which the disaster has caused, and it is to be hoped that the appeal which "A.K." has made will be generously responded to. We shall be glad to receive and acknowledge any subscription which may be sent to us for the purpose.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will hold a Levée at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Monday next, December 17th.

THE Bishop of Bombay last evening preached a sermon dealing with the question raised by Mrs. Mona Caird and discussed in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*—"Is marriage a failure"? His Lordship's intention having been previously announced, the Cathedral was crowded to excess, numbers of persons other than regular attendants being present. Chairs were placed in the aisles for the accommodation of those unable to obtain seats elsewhere. But even these were insufficient, and quite a number heard the sermon from outside the Cathedral windows. His Lordship took for his text Matthew xix., 6., "What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." As the text would imply, the view taken by the right reverend preacher was directly opposed to that promulgated by the originators of the recent controversy. His lordship urged that to make marriage a terminable contract was virtually to abolish it altogether. A relaxation of the marriage law in the direction indicated was advocated merely by a few communists or anarchists actuated by passion which masqueraded as principle. In a question of this kind, he declared, passion ought to be allowed no voice, but should be lashed down and ignored. Except under one possible condition, marriage should be terminable only by death. Mutual adaptation, his lordship maintained, was conducive to mutual happiness, and a practice based on a policy of "give and take" had changed many an unhappy home into a happy one. The right reverend gentleman, after considering the lot of the children in case of a relaxation of the marriage contract being effected so as to permit of a terminable union, concluded his discourse by treating the subject from the social point of view, remarking that such an alteration would give free play to license and do incalculable harm to society, besides robbing of their poetry the words home, husband, wife, and child.

THE Bombay Volunteers, who in March last were inspected by Brigadier-General Heathcote and found sadly wanting, were reviewed again on Saturday afternoon by the same inspecting officer. The General had the men put through a severe drill, and at the close expressed himself in highly satisfactory terms as to their conduct, the improvement that had been made during the last few months being very marked.

THE Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, says the *Indian Daily News*, congratulates himself on a capital muster when he can get 350 men on parade, and Bombay is unable to muster enough men to form a Volunteer Reserve. At Calcutta Colonel Chatterton is not satisfied unless his weekly parades, when cadets are present, number at least 500, and Colonel Sterndale has somewhere about 400 Reservists on his roll. Besides, there are three batteries of Volunteer Artillery here, as compared to one at Bombay. *Urbs Prima in Indis* should waken up.

A NEWS-LETTER from Baroda states that H. H. the Maharaja, accompanied by his Ranee and sons, and attended by his private secretary, Mr. Pestonjee Khandallawalla, leaves Baroda by special train today, and is expected to arrive to-morrow morning at Poona, where he will stay two days in the Aga Khan's bungalow.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. MACLEAN AND THE CONGRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. M. Maclean, referring to the speech made by Lord Dufferin at the Calcutta St. Andrew's dinner, asked if most of the Native Princes and leaders of the Indian Mussalman community had represented to the Government of India the evil effects that would arise from the speeches made by the delegates of the Indian Congress and from the pamphlets published and distributed by them, and what the Government of India intended to do regarding the further meetings of the Congress.

Sir John Gorst in reply, said that Government had no information as yet regarding the intentions of the Government of India in the matter.

CONTEMPLATED REINFORCEMENTS FOR SUAKIN.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

General Dormer has telegraphed to the Government that the force at present at Suakin is sufficient to dislodge Osman Digma from his positions, though it would be more satisfactory if further reinforcements were despatched.

The British Cabinet are prepared to despatch three battalions from Malta to Suakin if required.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.

The Russian Press strongly resent the action of the Persian Government in opening the River Karun to trade, and also in refusing to recognise a Russian Consul at Meshed. Both circumstances are regarded as a diplomatic victory for England, and as prejudicial to Russia.

The Russian Government take the same view of the matter.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, Dec. 7.

The French Cabinet are discussing a scheme to provide funds for the completion of the Panama Canal.

Dec. 8.

The French Cabinet have summoned a special Commission of Jurists and Financiers to examine the scheme for providing funds for the completion of the Panama Canal.

THE OPERATIONS AT SUAKIN.

SUAKIN, Dec. 7.

Mr. Wake, special Artist for one of the English illustrated papers, has been killed by a bullet from the rebel trenches.

The remainder of the Scottish Borderers arrived here to-day from Suez.

Dec. 8.

Colonel Kitchener, with a force of Cavalry, made a reconnaissance to-day to the rear of the rebel trenches, but were charged by the Arab horsemen and forced to retire with a loss of three men.

LADY DUFFERIN AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava replying to an address presented on Friday in Calcutta by the members of the Public Health Society, said:—"I thank you most sincerely for the kind address you have presented to me, and for the assurance you give me of your appreciation of the work of the National Association. That Association has for its object the relief of suffering and the amelioration of the physical condition of the women of India; and having given considerable attention to this matter, I can heartily sympathize with the efforts of a society such as yours, which devotes itself to the improvement of the sanitary condition of dwellings in this great city, and to the removal of many preventible causes which produce disease and death. By the undoubted success of the movement in which I have been specially interested; by the eager way in which the female hospitals and dispensaries are filled and female doctors and trained nurses are employed wherever we have been able to establish them; by the good which even a few sanitary primers and useful rules have been able to effect; and, I may add, by the extraordinary kindness shown to me personally in return for the little I have been able to do towards promoting the objects of the Association, it is abundantly proved that every effort made to increase the comfort and to secure the health of the people, is warmly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged by them. And I feel sure that such considerations as these must be as great an encouragement to you in your work as they have been to us in ours."

LORD LANSDOWNE'S ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Lord Lansdowne's reception here last evening was as hearty as that given to any of his predecessors. In Calcutta, however, except in the merchants and trade quarters, there were no special decorations, but at Howrah the railway authorities and the bridge commissioners vied with each other in giving H. E. an enthusiastic welcome. The road from Howrah to Government house was lined with troops. At Howrah platform the E. I. R. Volunteers supplied a guard of honor. By four o'clock the crowd was so immense as to stop all traffic. In the matter of decoration, Howrah station was done up in artistic style; on the Howrah side of the bridge an arch bore the words "Welcome to Calcutta" and on the Calcutta side "Success attend your rule." At the appointed time, the Viceregal train steamed into the station.

Lord Lansdowne was received by the Secretaries to the Government of India, the Military Secretary and Aides-de-camp to the Viceroy; the Commissioner of Burdwan division, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Brigadier Commanding the Presidency division and his staff; the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality; the Sheriff of Calcutta, and the Magistrate of Howrah.

Lord William Beresford introduced to his lordship the officials present.

His Excellency, on alighting, was accompanied by the Marchioness and Ladies Evelyn and Beatrice Fitzmaurice, Lady Maud Anson, Miss Florence Streatfield, Captain Streatfield, Colonel Ardagh, Captain the Honorable C. Harbord, Captain Burn, Captain Packenham, Doctor and Mrs. Fenn, and then drove away to Government house escorted by a detachment of his Excellency's Body Guard and the Calcutta Mounted Volunteers. While passing through the Old Court house street, cheers were deafening.

At Government House there was a large and representative gathering to welcome Lord Lansdowne. On the steps his lordship was received by the Lieutenant-Governor, and on top by the Members of Council and his Excellency the Viceroy.

The Naval Artillery Volunteers fired the salute of 31 guns at Fort William.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 9.

The *Pioneer* has the following special telegram from its London correspondent:—

Sir John Gorst replying to Mr. O'Connor has stated that Lord Cross possessed no information or evidence in reference to Colonel Marshall's alleged loan of the Nizam's money to his brother-in-law. If *primâ facie* evidence may be supplied, he said that the Government of India will inquire into the matter.

BOMBAY GUARDIAN NEWS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has published thrilling details wired by Mr. Dyer of the *Bombay Guardian* respecting an outrage alleged to have been committed by a Patna Magistrate who consigned a Christian girl to a life of infamy. Questions on the subject will be asked in Parliament on Monday.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's friends intend entertaining him at the National Liberal Club as a mark of sympathy.

CONFERENCE ON THE PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

The conference on the Provincial Finance will assemble at Calcutta next Saturday.

COOLIE EMIGRATION TO BRITISH BORNEO.

The question of Coolie Emigration to British Borneo is at present engaging the attention of the Government of India.

ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN FAULKNOR 2ND P. W. O. GRENADIERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 9.

A serious accident occurred to Captain Faulknor, 2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers who was thrown from his horse yesterday morning in the petty staff lines. He was picked up in an unconscious state by Sergeant Mason and Mr. Hobbs, and was carried into the latter's bungalow where every assistance was rendered. He remained unconscious for some time. On regaining consciousness, he was removed to his own quarters, and is still in rather a precarious state.

THIBETAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

A private telegram received in town states that the Chinese Amban from Thibet himself announced his arrival at Grantze, two-thirds of the distance between Lhassa and the frontier of Sikkim. The letter expresses a hope that the envoy would be able to meet Paul by the 14th of December; and meantime he has sent ahead a Shafe, or member of the Thibetan Council, to explain the difficulties as to the transport and other matters which delayed the journey, and to make arrangements for the progress on this side of Phari. The Shafe is expected to reach Rinchingan on Friday.

THE *STATESMAN* AND LORD DUFFERIN.

The *Statesman* in an elaborate article this morning reviewing Lord Dufferin's mission to India says, that his Excellency leaves the country with the object accomplished without the least desire to magnify the feeling that existed between the two communities four years ago. The *Statesman* thinks it has all but disappeared. All this is due to Lord Dufferin's kind and courteous bearing towards all classes, and his Excellency's refusal to being identified with any class. This was the true reason of his coming here, and his task has been accomplished. In this respect, India owes even more to Lady Dufferin than Lord Dufferin himself. They leave memories behind that will not readily fade from the minds of the people. After referring to the transfer of Mr. Plowden, and the appointment of a Mahomedan Minister in Bhopal, which are due to the direct action of the Viceroy, the *Statesman* regrets that his Excellency should be leaving India at the very time when his convictions on the administrative questions of moment were settled by himself and not by his secretaries. India loses much by his retirement that will not easily be regained.

The Marquis of Lansdowne assumes the reins of Government to-morrow.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Dec. 9.

A representative and crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Surat, invited by Khan Bahadur Yusafali and Desai Harrai Bapubhai of Gandevi, met for the election of the Congress delegates. Khan Bahadur Yusafali, Rao Sahebs Mohunlal Runchordas; Kalabhai Lullubhai; Gulabdas Bhaidas; Harilal Dhruva, and Messrs. Jagannath, Itchharam, Nagindas, Kazi, Ratiram, Durgha, Munchershaw, Pallonji Balvantrao, Tripurashanker, were elected. The meeting dispersed with three cheers for the Queen-Empress. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 7.

The Italian steamer Singapore, which left Bombay on the 1st instant at 9 p.m., arrived here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 7.

The same Co.'s steamer Besagno left here for Penang and Bombay this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜	
The Manchester Market has been slightly easier.		
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2	
8¼ lbs. ,,	6-2	
40s. Mule Twist	0-8⅞	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4 3-16	
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96¼	
3 per cent. French Rentes	83¼	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63½	Nominal.
4½ per cent. ,,	70	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104⅞	
Bar Silver	42⅜	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	60,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	3,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	107,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	Nil.	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	441,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	38,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	8,000	,,

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, Dec. 8.

10 p.m.	76·0

SUNDAY, Dec. 9.

6 a.m.	73·7
10 a.m.	78·9
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	83·3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(December 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Cable Perim and Suakin still interrupted.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERAR, Dec. 6.

I learn from Hyderabad that Mr. Stephenson, Assistant to Colonel Ludlowe, Inspector-General, Nizam's Police, and late Inspector of Police, Berar, has been fortunate in apprehending two Sikhs (one an old Gosaen) in Basim, and who are now kept in durance vile at Akola pending the orders of the Foreign Office at Calcutta. One I believe is to be sent to Calcutta and the other to Hyderabad, Deccan. A "Foreign Officer" has been directed to investigate the alleged misconduct of these two apparent *budmashes*. Mr. Stephenson is an able detective and deserves *kudos* for so nicely alluring the pair from Hingoli into British territory. Of course the crimes alleged to have been committed by them are kept a profound secret. The bazaar *gup* is that these two prisoners are Dhulip Sing's agents; others affirm that they are dacoits and murderers decamped from Hyderabad.

Brigadier-General Stewart, C.B., Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, it is said, will hold a Camp of Exercise at Jalna about the 7th proximo. It is very strange why Jalna and Mominabad should be kept up as military stations, where there is no necessity for this. Brigadier-General Wright, C.B., ten years ago strongly recommended that these two military stations should be abolished. The sooner this is done the better for the coffers of Government. The question naturally arises, what benefit does the Government of India and Nizam's Government derive by retaining two such insignificant stations.

Mr. Howell, Officiating Resident, has a watchful eye over the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. During his short tenure of office two medical commissioned officers—Civil Surgeons—have been remanded to military duty. The Officiating Revenue Commissioner, H.A.D., has given up his Judicial Commissionership and has been appointed a Deputy Commissioner. Colonel Mackenzie, late Officiating Resident, Ajmere, and Deputy Commissioner (2nd class), H.A.D., has been appointed Judicial Commissioner, *vice* Colonel Szczespanki. The sword of Damocles is still hovering about in Berar, and will rather ascend or descend shortly. The Resident's recent short visit to the Berars seems to have been for the purpose of taking notes. He intends "doing" that Province minutely next month. Owing to the Madras Civil Surgeons of Berar not "saddling horses" properly, the Government of India has appointed a Bengal Warrant Officer (Apothecary Morrison) to the Civil Surgeoncy of the Wun District, much to the disappointment of the Apothecaries of the Hyderabad Contingent, who have hitherto been selected for this appointment.

HOUSES FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

The following Resolution has been issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department:—

Civil Works, Simla, the 7th September 1888.

RESOLUTION.

CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF RESIDENCES FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Resolution.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules in connection with the construction or purchase of residences for Government officials:—

(1) When a house has to be built or purchased for the occupation of a Government official, its cost should be so regulated that the rental calculated under the terms of Resolution No. 479B of this date will not exceed 8 per cent the salary of the official who will usually occupy it.

(2) In calculating the cost of a building to be erected a sum should be included to cover the share of tools and plant and establishment. The amount to be added for these charges may be specially approved of by the local Government, but should not be taken at less than 20 per cent. on the cost of "works."

(3) Any local Government or administration wishing to build or purchase a house with regard to which condition of rule (1) as to rent cannot be fulfilled must, irrespective of the fund from which the cost of the building is met, obtain the special sanction of the Government of India before construction is commenced or purchase is concluded.

THE NEW CANTONMENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As representatives of property in Cantonments, we have been studying the clauses and provisions of the new Cantonment Bill that is now before the Legislative Council, and some of them seem to us so arbitrary and unfair to the owners of properties situated within cantonment limits—amounting almost to confiscation of rights and privileges enjoyed by owners of properties—that some protest should promptly be made in hopes of obtaining modification or alteration before the bill becomes law. We shall be happy to receive communications from, and act in conjunction with, parties interested in the matter, so as to submit a petition in the proper quarter with this view. Among the provisions to which exception should in our opinion be taken, we note the following:—

1.—That all land and property situated within cantonment limits shall be presumed to have been granted by Government, and to be, or have been, held subject to the Cantonment Regulations now in vogue.

In some of such properties there is a clause in the title deeds distinctly reciting that those properties are so held, but in the majority of cases there is no such proviso, and it hardly seems fair now to import into the title a proviso that did not exist when the present ownership commenced, or to give retrospectively effect to it. And this is especially the case in regard to properties, the undisturbed possession of which for periods of over twelve, twenty, or fifty years can be proved, and there are many such.

2.—That if the Commanding Officer of a Cantonment thinks any house is required for the occupation or use of an officer, he can claim that house if vacant by one day's notice, and if occupied by 30 days' notice, to the owner, and enforce compliance by process laid down in the Bill. There is no provision made applying to the cases of owners residing at a distance or in England, in which 7 or even 30 days' notice could not be sufficient.

3.—That the rent of such house shall be fixed at the sum the said officer is able to pay or chooses to offer, the only remedy provided being appeal to a committee, consisting of the Magistrate, one person named by the officer, and one named by the owner, and as the Magistrate may often be an official appointed by the Commanding Officer, or through his influence, this arrangement seems rather one-sided, especially as the appeal must be preferred within 15 days from date of service of notice, no matter where the owner resides; failing which it is to be presumed that the offered rent has been accepted.

4.—That the officer so put into possession at his own rental is to be considered only a monthly tenant, even if a lease has passed, with liberty to vacate when he pleases, paying a full month's rent if his occupancy extends over fifteen days of the month, but only half a month's rent if it is within the first fifteen days of the month; whereas it is usual for tenants to pay for the full month, if they enter into occupancy for any part of the month, and in the case of monthly tenants, to give a clear month's notice before they leave.

5.—That repairs required by the military occupier are to be enforced, no matter how extensive, if supported by the opinion of the Commanding Officer.

6.—That any house in a dilapidated condition, or any house situate on land thought by the Commanding Officer to be required for military purposes, is to be removed within a certain time, to be fixed in the notice served; failing which the renewal to be made by the authorities, and appeal can be made as above to a Committee of Arbitration constituted as described, and this provision is to apply whether the land was or was not originally granted by Government.

7.—That residents (or owners) within Cantonment limits are prohibited from making any excavations on any ground within the boundaries, except those made by permission to furnish materials for building, which are to be filled up again, so that no tanks or wells can be dug in any compounds attached to houses within cantonment limits.

The object of the last proviso especially we quit fail to see, and it would seem a much fairer course that the authorities, instead of making all these arbitrary regulations, should, in the event of a house or land being required for military purposes, declare that such is the case, and offer a fair compensation to the owners.—Yours, &c.,

November 22. SYKES & Co.

THE CARLTON CLUB BALL.

The annual ball given by the members of the Carlton Club on Friday night was a great success. The Town Hall, in which it was held, was quite transformed in appearance under the superintendence of the Honorary Secretary. Flags, bunting, and foliage were the simple materials which were displayed to effect the transformation of the bare hall into the gay and festive scene it presented. A very large attendance of dancers testified to the popularity of the Carlton Club and the confidence they had in the prospects of an enjoyable evening. The preparations made were the most complete in their character, and the pleasure-seekers went through an admirably arranged programme of twenty-four dances with much energy and spirit, the company not breaking up till after 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. A standing supper, which was served in the Durbar room shortly after midnight, was in keeping with the rest of the arrangements made by the dance committee of the club, who may well rest satisfied with the success which attended their labours. It only remains to be said that Messrs. W. Pearson, the Honorary Secretary of the Club, B. Thelenberg, W. Cruickshank, T. N. Wright, and A. W. Seabrooke were the gentlemen who formed the committee.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

The Bombay Volunteers were carefully inspected by Brigadier-General Heathcote, Commanding the Bombay District, on Saturday afternoon, and on this occasion they were found to be vastly improved since they were last reviewed, the Inspecting Officer being much satisfied with the Inspection. At the close of last season the Volunteers gave so little satisfaction in their annual inspection, made by General Heathcote, that H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief directed the Corps to undergo a special inspection on Saturday. It was rumoured that there was some talk of disbanding the Bombay Volunteer Corps if after this ordeal it failed to give satisfaction to the authorities. However, the result of Saturday's proceedings has swept away all such forebodings. With regard to the details of the Inspection, the movements through which Colonel Bayley, the Commandant, put his men were the same as usually arranged for such occasions. The Volunteers, mustering 575 all told, assembled in front of the Gymkhana on the Esplanade. From here they marched in nine companies—six Volunteer and three Cadet—on to the Parade ground, where they were put in review order to receive the Inspecting Officer. Shortly after half-past four Brigadier-General Heathcote, attended by his Staff of District Officers, Colonel E. Cunningham, R.A., Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Captain G. Roupell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain G. MacMahon, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, galloped up to the saluting flag, and the Volunteers gave him a general salute. General Heathcote then passed down the lines and inspected the men very carefully. Major Hore, after this, put the corps through the manual and firing exercises, which were very creditably executed. The formation of quarter column on the leading company was the next movement. They then moved to the right in fours, and left wheeled in that formation, after which they marched past. The march past was very well done, one or two companies and the cadets alone showing room for improvement in their marching. The regiment wheeled into line again and after various interesting battalion movements, the Commandant re-formed the line, and after forming it into quarter column on No. 1, gave the order for company drill by the Officers commanding companies. While the different companies were being drilled, General Heathcote carefully watched them for the space of half an hour. The "assembly" was then sounded, and the Volunteers re-formed line, in which formation they retired and advanced, and then moved in *echelon* by the right. The line was once more re-formed, and marched till within a short distance of the saluting base, where General Heathcote addressed Colonel Bayley, expressing his satisfaction at what he had seen, and remarking that he noticed a great improvement since the last Inspection in March. General Heathcote then left the Parade ground accompanied by his staff. Colonel Bayley subsequently informed the Volunteers of the remarks made by the General, and said that it was very gratifying to know that they had this time given satisfaction to the authorities. He thanked them all for turning out in such large numbers, adding that they were that evening 575 all told. Colonel Bayley then told the men that they had been invited to line the streets on Wednesday evening on the occasion of Lord Dufferin's arrival in Bombay, but as the hour fixed for the arrival was so late in the evening, and he was afraid many of the men could not attend, he had to state that they were unable to do so. However, he hoped they would turn out in large numbers on Friday afternoon, when they were also to furnish a guard of honour at the Bunder. Lord Dufferin had done very much for the Volunteers throughout India, and he trusted they would avail themselves of the occasion to do honour to his Lordship when he left the shores of India.

The men were then marched off the ground and dismissed by Captain Hodgkinson in Rampart Row. The following is the field state:—

Distribution.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and file.	Total.	Remarks.
Volunteers present on Parade	17	30	352	399	
Cadets present on Parade	...	14	148	162	
Volunteers absent with leave	4	4	59	67	
Cadets absent with leave	...	1	96	97	Includes 83 St. Mary's College School broken up for holiday.
Volunteers absent without leave	...	...	...	...	
Cadets absent without leave	...	...	...	...	
Army Staff	1	2	5	8	
Total	22	51	660	733	

The following officers were on parade:—Lieutenant Colonel Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Majors Hore and Brown, Captains Hodgkinson (Adjutant), Baird, Place, Freeborn, Lund, Willis, Lieutenants Jefferies, Devlin, S. M. English, Savage, Brewin, Prior-de-Saone, F. W. English, 2nd Lieutenant Rowland, and Captain and Qr.-Mr. Soundy.

The Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps were on Saturday put through heavy gun drill at Colaba. Captain Leslie was in command of the gunners who attended in very fair numbers. The Artillery Volunteers line the streets on the occasion of Lord Dufferin's arrival, also on his departure.

MILITARY NEWS.

The 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, arrived at Calcutta from Burma on the 1st December, and after halting two days left for Shahjehanpore and Bareilly, where two battalions will be quartered during the cold weather, leaving for Ranikhet in the spring.

Captain H. S. Horne, No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, has been selected to instruct the officers and non-commissioned officers of the batteries of the 1st Army Corps armed with the new 12-pr. breech-loading equipment in the handling and use of Scott's telescopic sights, which are delicate and expensive instruments. The instructional course will occupy about eight days for each battery.

Lieutenant R. M. Rainey, Bengal Staff Corps, employed in the Military Police in Upper Burma, has been deputed to India to raise nine companies of Hindustanis for the Chin Levy, and to supply the place of men withdrawn from the Railway Battalion for service in other parts of Burma. Lieutenant Rainey will make Lucknow his head-quarters, transferring them to Delhi or Agra, as may be desired, and he will enlist Hindustanis of the best fighting classes only, such as Jats, Rajputs, &c. Colonel May, Commandant, 5th Bengal Infantry, Lucknow, and Colonel Stead, 11th Bengal Infantry, Fyzabad, will assist him. When six companies have been raised, further orders will be sent.

THE LOSS OF THE VAITURNA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I had hoped before this to see a subscription started to relieve the many families whom the loss of the Vaitarna has probably deprived of their breadwinners. Should you deem it fit to take the initiative, I enclose a cheque for Rs. 100, and I feel sure that many others besides myself will be glad to have an opportunity of showing their sympathy with the surviving relatives of those who lost their lives in a catastrophe so literally appalling.

Dec. 6. A. K.

A RUSSIAN CORVETTE AT BOMBAY.

The Russian cruiser Rynda arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday, on the way home from China and Japan via Colombo, and moored alongside H. M. S. Corvette Turquoise. The Rynda is a compact three-masted steel vessel of about 3,000 tons, and is on tour round the world. She is in charge of Commander P. Berhmann, assisted by Post Captain F. Avellan, with about 22 officers of all ranks, and has a complement of 350 crew. She carries ten large Krupp guns of Russian make and four small and eight machine guns. Altogether, the Rynda presents a very smart appearance, her decks, machinery, and accoutrements being all very clean and tidy. She is well furnished inside, and is made quite as comfortable as a pleasure yacht. Her saloon is worthy of special note. It is daintily, though not lavishly furnished, and decked in simple manner. Besides containing curiosities collected during the vessel's cruise the sides of the saloon are hung with large size portraits of their Imperial Majesties the Czar and the Czarina, General Field Marshal Michael, the Grand Duke's father, and others. The Rynda is fitted with electric light all through. She set out from St. Petersburgh on the 7th October 1886 with H. I. H. the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, the Emperor's cousin, on board, who, by the way, is a sub-lieutenant in the ship. She has now nearly completed her tour, having visited China, Japan, Australia, the Colonial settlements, and other places of note, steaming and sailing at intervals. During the period of more than two years she has been absent from home, she called twice at Vladivostoc in Siberia and arrived in Bombay via Colombo. On entering the port, she saluted the British flag by firing 21 guns and the salute was responded to by the land battery. Later in the day the vessel was visited by the officers of H. M. S. Turquoise. After a stay of about ten days more here the vessel will leave for Aden on her way to Port Said, and thence home, where she hopes to reach about the winter of 1889. She has the following officers besides the Commander:—Captain F. Avellan, Lieutenants A. Abeling, C. Niloff, Count N. Tolstoy, J. Lang, and Prince M. Poutiatine, Sub-Lieutenants Grand Duke Alexander, G. Falk, P. Tyrtoff, V. Shatelaine, T. Kulstrom, Prince Shihmatoff, and A. Astashoff; Lieutenant Trofimoff, Chief Gunner; Lieutenants B. Jacolovsky and V. Grigorieff, Navigating Officers; Mons T. Boleslavsky, Chief Engineer; Surgeon P. Bartzoff, and Rev. Ayathangel, of the Greek Church.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SCRATCH RACES.

Under the able management of the joint honorary secretaries, Messrs. Graham and Prevost, the above races came off on the Flats Course on Saturday. The meeting has been well supported by members, and so it will be readily understood that there was a goodly muster on the Grand Stand. Punctuality was well observed throughout the day, and the proceedings terminated at 5-20 without a hitch. The band of the Marine Battalion played during the afternoon. There were four events on the programme to be decided. A little before 4 o'clock p.m. the first bell rang, and without much ado sport began in a smart business-like fashion. "The Worlee Stakes" took the place of honor on the card. This was considered a certainty by those in the know for Old Boy, but the prognostications came to grief, and Joey, under the skilful guidance of his owner, Mr. Brooks, made no mistakes and won comfortably. In the second event, "the Buggy Stakes," for all *bonâ fide* carriage horses, Dolly, as was foretold, had it all to herself and won in a canter. The succeeding event, the "Polo Stakes," was the best race of the day: Aftab and Icecream divided the favouritism. Icecream, however, proved the better pony, and won an exciting race by a short neck. The last event, the "Waler Stakes," Mr. Graham won as he liked on Pintail, although Bob was considered to be well in the running.

DETAILS.

1st Race.—"The Worlee Stakes."—A hurdle race for all Arab and country-bred horses. Catch weights over 11 stone. Distance ¾ mile, over six flights of hurdles. Entrance Rs. 5; added Rs. 49. Half entries to go to second horse, provided four or more start.

Mr. Brook's b a h Joey, 11st, Owner	1
Mr. Bertie's b a h Teddy the Rover, 11st., Owner	0
Mr. Benson's g a h Nero, 11st., Owner	0
Mr. E. Smith's g a h Sir Harry, 11st., Owner	0
Mr. Trevithick's b a h Old Boy, 11st., Captain Phayre	0

Mr. Holland after one attempt got the field away, but the hurdles were taken only by Joey, who had comparatively a "W. O.," as the others could not be made to face the flights and ran round the far-side of the course and were consequently disqualified. Old Boy was out of it at the beginning, unseating his rider by swerving at the first hurdle.

2nd Race.—"The Buggy Stakes."—For all *bonâ fide* carriage horses that have been driven regularly for at least 3 months. A declaration to this effect from owners to accompany entry. Walers catch weights over 12·7 stone; Arabs and country-breds catch weights over 10·7 stone. Distance ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 5; added Rs. 49.

Mr. Lyttleton's Dolly, w d m 10st. 7lb., Owner	1
Mr. Joseph's Cormorant, cwg 12st. 7lb., Mr. Graham	2
Mr. Reddie's Julius Cæsar, e w g, 12st. 7lb., Mr. Gordon	3
Mr. Stivens' Burmah, e a h 10st. 7lb., Mr. Lee	0
Mr. Stivens' Bob, c a h 10st. 7lb., Mr. Munro	0
Mr. Luard's Fireworks, c d m 10st. 7lb., Mr. Everard	0

At the fall of the flag Dolly was quickly on her legs, followed closely by Cormorant with Julius Cæsar, Burmah, and Bob next, Fireworks being up the rear. At the ½ mile Dolly and Cormorant drew away from the rest, Dolly increasing the advantage as she came on and had practically beaten Cormorant at the turn for home and won easily by three lengths, Julius Cæsar 3rd, Burmah 4th, Bob 5th, Fierworks 6th.

Time—57 sec.

3rd Race.—"The Polo Stakes."—For all *bonâ fide* polo ponies, which are recognised as such by the Stewards, 13-3 or under. Bombay Polo certificates only accepted. 13-3 to carry 11 stone or over; 3 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under 13-3. Distance ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 5; Rs. 49 added.

Mr. Graham's g a p Icecream, 11st., Owner	1
Mr. Cobbold's ch a p Laetus, 11st., Owner	2
Mr. Provost's b a p Aftab, 11st., Capt. Phayre	3
Mr. Graham's b a p Jerry, 11st., Mr. Charles	0
Mr. Barton's b a p Skipper, 10st. 1lb., Mr. Everard	0

After one false start, Icecream, Laetus, and Aftab jumped away, Laetus taking the lead with Icecream and Aftab in close attendance, Jerry and the Skipper next. This was kept up with no material alteration until well in the line for home, when Icecream parted company with Aftab and joining issue, at once asserted superiority despite Mr. Cobbold's vigorons persuasion to Laetus, and cleverly won a really good race by a short neck. Jerry a bad 3rd and Skipper 4th.

Time.—58½ sec.

4th Race.—"The Waler Stakes." For all Walers. Catch weights over 12 stone. Distance ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 5; added Rs. 49.

Mr. H. Symon's b w g Pintail, Mr. Graham	1
Mr. Brook's b w g Bob, Owner	2
Mr. H. Symon's ch w m Florican, Mr. Cobbold	3
Mr. Benson's g w g Warrior, Owner	0

Pintail showed the way from the start, and won as he liked by 4 lengths. Bob 2nd, Florican 3rd, Warrior 4th. Had Florican made a better start, she would, no doubt, have been more flattering to her supporters.

There will be another meeting next Saturday.

The name of the Thakore Saheb of Limri was omitted from the list of the company who were present at the Apollo Bunder, at the landing of the Marquis of Lansdowne on Monday. His Highness was enabled on this occasion to renew the acquaintance which he had formed with the Marquis when he visited Canada in 1887.

Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, who has taken twelve months' furlough, will represent the Indian Medical Service at the Inter Colonial Medical Congress to be held in Melbourne in January. Dr. Kirtikar will afterwards proceed to England.

FALL OF A HOUSE AND LOSS OF LIFE

An accident of a most alarming character and fatal in its result, causing as it did the loss of five lives and injury to many others, occurred in Nagdevy Road, at an early hour on Saturday morning. It was between two and three o'clock that the neighbourhood was roused by a loud rumbling noise. Sleepers started up alarmed and began running in the direction whence the strange noise proceeded. It was soon discovered that a disaster of a most unusual kind had taken place. The back portion of a house had collapsed and fallen inwards. Not only that, but a large number of unfortunate human beings were buried beneath the ruins, and on the *debris* being cleared away, five were discovered to be dead, having either been crushed to death or suffocated. Their names were Salliman Ismal (25), Isabai (20), Yemnabai (55), Abdool Kadur Hajee Ismail (12), and Ali Meer (10). It appeared that the house had been sold some thirteen days ago by the woman Ymenabai to one Abdoola Hajee Soomar Curim for Rs. 1,200. The house, No. 62, Nagdevy Road, consisted of a ground floor, two storeys, and a loft. The new owner, Abdoola, commenced digging foundations for a house adjoining about twenty-five days ago, and made an excavation about 7 feet long and 9 feet deep. He dug the foundations along the whole length of the house, about 3 feet wide, and the sides were not shored. The previous owner of the house, Ymenabai, it appears, sent him a notice that if her house was injured she would hold him responsible. He, Abdoola, then negotiated with Ymenabai and paid Rs. 1,900 as earnest money.

An inquest was opened by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, on Saturday, at Nagdevy Street, touching the deaths of the five deceased abovenamed, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Hussam Succoor said:—I am a dealer in furniture. The deceased Salliman Ismail was my nephew. His age was about 25 years. He lived with his father, his wife, and a brother in house No. 62, Nagdevy Road. He was a dealer in empty bottles. At 2 o'clock this morning I was asleep in my house, when a man came and told me that the house in which deceased lived had fallen. I at once went there and saw that the house had fallen and that my brother, Ismail Saccoor, was partly buried under the *debris* and was crying out to be released. There was a crowd there and they released him and he was sent to hospital. Half an hour after the deceased was extricated he died.

Luteef Esmail, a dealer in empty bottles and living at Nagdevy Road, in house No. 62, said:—Deceased Isabai was my sister-in-law, she was the wife of the deceased Salliman Ismail. We all lived together in the ground floor of the house. The age of the deceased was about 20 years. At 2-30 this morning, I was sleeping in the verandah of my house when I was roused by hearing the house cracking. I rushed out into the street and saw that the centre portion had fallen in. A crowd came there immediately and so did the police, and they all began to remove the *debris*. They worked on until morning, and at 7 a.m. the body of the deceased was recovered. She was dead and her body was covered with dry chunam. All three stories of the house had fallen. The house belonged to the deceased Yemnabai, and she sold it about 15 days ago to one Abdoola. I do not know his father's name. He owns a vacant piece of ground next to our house, and was proceeding to build upon it. Three days ago, he began digging the foundation, and had dug down the full length of our house. He had carried down the excavation to the depth of 14 or 15 feet. There was some water in the foundation.

Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdool Lutiff, a servant to one Hajee Salliman Elias, a dealer in sugar and grain, and who lived in house No. 62, said:—Deceased Emnabai was my grandmother. Her age was 55 years. We lived together on the 2nd storey of the house. The house belonged to the deceased. My grandfather bought it 30 years ago for Rs. 3,000. My grandmother sold it 13 days ago to Abdoola Hajee Soomar Carrim for Rs. 1,200. The house consisted of ground floor, two stories, and a loft. At 12-30 this morning I returned home and went to sleep in the Dewan-Khana on the 2nd storey. The deceased, my wife, and my child, 3 months old, were all sleeping in the same room. About 2-30 a.m. the deceased awoke me and I found the house was cracking. I rushed downstirs with my child, my wife followed, and I thought my grandmother was following me. After I got into the street the house fell. Abdoola commenced digging foundations for a house next to ours about 25 days ago. He made an excavation about 7 feet long and 9 feet deep. He pulled down the house next to ours about the 10th or 11th of October last. I then sent him a notice that if my house was injured I would hold him responsible. He then negociated with my grandmother for the purchase of her house. After he concluded the purchase of the house and had paid Rs. 1,900 of earnest money he began to dig the foundations along the whole length. I told him he should not go on with the digging of the foundations until he paid the whole of the purchase-money. He dug the foundation along the whole length of the house and to a depth of about 10 feet. The excavation was about 3 feet wide; the sides were not shored. The foundation was about 12 inches from our house. There was no wall that was pulled down. Mine was the only partition wall. The body of the deceased was removed from under the *debris* about 8-30 a.m. Life was extinct. Her body was covered with lime dust.

Ebraim Hajee Ahmed, a tailor living at Nagdevy Road, said:—Deceased Abdool Kadur Hajee Ismail was my nephew. His age was 12 years. He lived with his parents on the first story of house No. 62, Nagdevy Street. About 3 o'clock this morning I was asleep in my house, when a man came and told me that the house in which the deceased lived had fallen. I at once went to the house and saw it had fallen. The deceased was missing. A crowd was there clearing away the *debris*. The body of the deceased was the last one recovered. He was dead, and his body was covered with lime dust.

Hajee Ebraim Hajee Ahmed, a tailor living at Nagdevy Road, said:—Deceased Ali Meer Hajee Ismail was my nephew. His age was 10 years and he lived with his parents in house No. 62 in Nagdevy Road. I went to that house at 3 o'clock this morning and found it had fallen. The deceased was missing; his body was recovered about 7 a.m. he was dead.

Dr. Sydney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coroner, said he viewed the body of the deceased Salliman Ismail, a man about 25 years of age. There was a fracture of the right arm near the shoulder and a wound over the left eyebrow. There were abrasions and bruises all over the body, particularly on the chest and back. From the appearance of the body he was of opinion that death was due to suffocation. He also viewed the body of Isabai; aged about 20 years. There were bruises about the face, arms, and legs, and an extensive abrasion on the back of the neck. He was of opinion that her death was also due to suffocation. On the body of Yemnabai, aged about 55 years, there were bruises and abrasions over the chest, arms, and legs. Her death was also due to suffocation. He also viewed the bodies of Abdool Kadur Hajee Ismail, a boy about 12, and Ali Meer Hajee Ismail, 10 years, and found bruises and abrasions over the whole body, but their deaths, he was of opinion, was due to suffocation.

Alfred Lumsden Butterfield, Police Inspector in charge of Oomercarry section, said:—About 3-15 this morning, while I was passing along Nagdevy Road, I received information that a house had fallen. I went there and saw that the back part of house No. 62 had fallen in. I telephoned for assistance and at once commenced removing the *debris* as I heard voices under the *debris* calling for help. About an hour afterwards a woman named Noeamathbhai was removed. Her hands were bruised, her body was covered with dust, she appeared exhausted, and I sent her to the J. J. Hospital. A few minutes afterwards a girl named Fatmabai was recovered. She was covered with dust and appeared exhausted. I sent her also to hospital. About half an hour afterwards I found one Ismail Succoor. He was imbedded up to his hips. He was dug out. His legs were bruised and he appeared exhausted. I also ordered his removal to hospital.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry to the 12th instant.

The following Bengal notifications are gazetted:—Mr. G. M. Goodricke, Deputy Collector of Calcutta, has been granted an extension of leave on sick certificate for six months. Mr. C. N. Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, is allowed leave for one month. Babu Pran Kissen Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, Giridih, is allowed furlough for one year. Gouri Sunker Biswas, Deputy Magistrate, Tipperah, is allowed leave for two months and thirteen days. The Rev. H. O. Moore, M.A., Officiating Senior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Chaplain of the Garrison on being relieved by the Rev. A. Kitchin. The Rev. J. H. Taylor, Chaplain of Darjiling, is allowed leave for two months. Surgeon W. Owen, Civil Surgeon, Maldah, has been granted an extension of furlough for two months.

The net value of gold imported to this country from the beginning of the official year to the end of October was Rs. 1,34,68,859, and that of silver imported was Rs. 4,42,53,248, making the total net imports of the precious metals Rs. 5,77,22,107. The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian Mints during the same period was Rs. 4,24,56,985, and of the same coined and examined Rs. 4,42,77,623.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

THIRTYNINTH-DAY.

The hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Commissioner C. D., was resumed on Friday.

Luximon Chintaman Phadke was recalled and his examination continued by Mr. Jardine.

After the Rs. 1,500 were changed into notes, I took them to the house of the Kazi Saheb in company with Bhao Mushrifi, and from thence we three went to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. On this occasion, too, we went to the room where the servants sit, and the Kazi Saheb went into the bungalow. After about ten or fifteen minutes the Kazi Saheb returned and asked me to go to the Saheb. I handed over the notes to the Kazi Saheb, and went into the bungalow, and there saw Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford said to me that I had acted very foolishly. I told Mr. Crawford that I had not acted dishonestly; the work had fallen into arrears and therefore I kept in deposit certain amounts of the pay of village officers to get the work done, and that I kept an account of these deposits, and as the work was done I returned the money to them, after taking their signatures. I said I did not report to my superior about these men: that was my mistake. Mr. Crawford said it was a good thing that I kept an account, but I had acted wrongly in not reporting the matter. For that Mr. Crawford said I wou'd either have to revert to Head Karkoon or remain under suspension for two months. As I had already been under suspension I chose to be suspended. I then salamed the Saheb and came out. At that time I saw the Kazi Saheb hand over the notes to Mr. Crawford. We three then returned to Poona. I was a day or two in Poona this time. I also paid Rs. 100 to the Kazi Saheb and returned to Kurjut, when I sent a petition to the Commissioner. My two months having expired I was gazetted to do duty at Jamner. I have been at Jamner ever since. I have repaid Ramchandra Karkoon. I sent the money twice by money order. Before going to Jamner I sold some of my property and gave him Rs. 150 and Rs. 350 I sent from Jamner. I have got the receipt of Rs. 250. The others I cannot find. I have repaid the Shrigonda sowcar. In Februrry 1888 I sent a hoondi to him. I produce this letter from the sowcar. I sent another hoondi in April and produced an acknowledgement of the registered letter. Vittalrao Patel came with me to Poona on the first occasion. After my suspension I saw him in the streets in Poona.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford:—When ordered to be transferred to Katar the whole of my service had been in the Nagur District. I had held the appointment at Shrigonda itself for two years. Ramchandra Mudholkar, who succeeded me, was an old Government servant. He retired a year after. Nearly forty years of his service had been passed in the Nagur District. When my transfer to Katar was cancelled, Kopkar was sent there. Kopkar's service was originally in Colaba and Tanna. He became Mamlatdar of Kurjut on the 22nd of December 1883, and he remained there till he was transferred to Katar. He had previously served for a short time in the Sattara District, and he has been at Katar ever since. The reason I did not care to go to Katar was because I did not think the climate would suit me. It is not an uncommon thing for a transfer to be cancelled when it is likely to affect the Mamlatdar's health. When I first saw Mr. Crawford he told me I could not stay at Shrigonda. He did not say why. He told me to apply through my Collector for a transfer, but in my application I did not ask to be transferred to another taluka in the Nagar District. What I do request is to be kept at Shrigonda and to get a permanent mamlat. Altogether Rs. 500 was detained by me at Shringonda Rs 300 or 400 was kept, so that village officers should write up their records. When I went to see Mr. Crawford I said I had no dishonest intention. I may have said I had heard such things were done in other talukas. Mr. Crawford put in a circular sent by the Commissioner C. D. on the 19th of July to the Collectors C. D. asking them whether a similar thing obtained in their districts. The Collector of Sattara said that in 1879 the money of 79 kulkurnis were withheld. One of the men who got into trouble over me was the Head Karkoon of Shrigonda. His name is Dhaliya. He was suspended the same time as I was. When I came to Poona I met Jodraj quite by chance. He brought me Rs. 500 in notes. When I went to Kazi Abbas, Bhao and the Patel went with me. When I went into the bungalow of Vittulrao, he remained in the sepoy's room, Kazi Abbas was not present when I had my first interview with Mr. Crawford. I did not see him give anything to Mr. Crawford. When I came to Poona with the Rs. 1,500 I did not know where the notes came from that Bhao brought. When I saw the Commissioner the second time Abbas was present during the conversat'on. This took place in a room near the verandah on the river side, about 3 or 4 p.m. On the second occasion I went to the same servant's room. I left Bhao there again. Vittulrao was present in the servants' room and may have seen me give the Rs. 1,500 to Abbas. I am sure I did not give these notes to Abbas before I came to the bungalow. I wanted to stay in the Nagar District when I made the second payment. But shortly after I paid the money I was sent away to the Kandeish District.

How did you come to Poona again?—I received an order from the Collector, in consequence of which I came to Poona. I saw Mr. Moore, who sent me to Mr. Ommanney.

How long were you in Poona before you saw Mr. Moore?—I saw him on the same day.

Did Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Nugent assure you no harm would come to you?—Yes, Mr. Nugent said no harm would happen to me if I stated the truth. When I came to Poona I went to Bharve, the ex-Divan of Kolapore.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham.—Bharve is a friend of mine. He is a member of the Legislative Council and a C. I. E.

By the Court—When I came to Poona about my transfer I saw no one beside the Commissioner. I did not go to the office. There were no friends of mine in the office. They are all strangers. I never communicated to Bharve about these transactions. I was not surprised when he sent for me. He did not tell me why he sent for me.

Kazi Mahimed Abbas was next called and stated:—I live in Kusba Peit, Poona, and I am a kazi myself. I was a karkoon for the collection of tolls. I know Mr. Crawford. I first made his acquaintance about six years ago. I saw Mr. Crawford after he was appointed to the C. D. I went to see him of my own accord, but nothing important passed between us. I was then sent for by Mr. Crawford, and went to see him at Kirkee. I do not remember the date. It was a short time after he was appointed. Mr. Crawford said he was in need of money. I said I should arrange, and left. At that time I did not do anything. Afterwards a man came to me: but I made no arrangements. The next thing that happened was that a patel came to me. After a few days I saw Mr. Crawford again and spoke to him. I told Mr. Crawford that a patel had come to me and that he spoke to me about his wattan case, and that if Mr. Crawford arranged his case he would pay him. (The president objected to this question.)

Mr. Latham:—It is distinctly stated that Abbas was an habitual agent to raise money for Mr. Crawford. Also the habitual familiarity of Abbas with Mr. Crawford is stated. If this part of the evidence is omitted the story would be almost incredible.

The President did not allow the question.

The witness was then called into the room and proceeded:—After the first time Mr. Crawford did not again say anything about the want of money. Since then I have visited Mr. Crawford's bungalow. I always went there. I always went in by the back or stable side. I have during the last two years raised money for Mr. Crawford. I have done this up to the time of Mr. Crawford's suspension. I raised the money by getting loans for him, and I used to arrange for interviews between Mr. Crawford and such persons who asked me to do so. I used to raise these loans from marwaries in Bombay. I know Luximon Chintaman Phadke. Phadke came to my house with Vittalrao Patel. There was another Brahmin with them. I did not know him. I was told his name was Bhao. Vittalrao had come to me on two or four previous occasions. There was a conversation at this interview. After this I went to the Saheb's bungalow. I saw Mr. Crawford, and told him that Phadke was transferred to the Satara Zilla. Phadke said he was unwell, and was unwilling to go, and if his transfer were cancelled he would give a present of Rs. 500. The Saheb said he could not be transferred to Shrigonda, and to tell Phadke to make an application to the Collector. He told me to bring Phadke. I then left, and went home, and Phadke came to my house after I went home. This was the same day. That time I do not remember if there was any one with him. Phadke again asked me to go to the bungalow. I do not remember if any one else was with us. Phadke did not show me anything that he had. We went to the bungalow. We remained outside. I asked Phadke to sit there; that I would go and see the Saheb. I went inside the bungalow and saw the Saheb. I saw Mr. Crawford in a room to the right of the lamproom. I told the Saheb that Phadke had come. He told me to call him. I did so. There was some conversation between him and the Saheb. I do not remember what it was. While leaving, Phadke took out a packet and gave it to the Saheb. We then left. Seven or eight days after Phadke left Poona, he returned and gave me Rs. 50. This was a voluntary gift. It had not been previously arranged. I saw Phadke again that year. I first saw him about a year and three quarters ago. I saw him again about a month after I took him to the bungalow. I do not remember the season. This time Bhao, Vittalroo and his brother were with him. There was again a conversation. After that I went to the bungalow of the Saheb, and I told Mr. Crawford that Phadke was here; he had been suspended and was desirous of getting his appointment back. If he succeeded in getting it back he would give Rs. 1,500 to the Saheb. He told me to bring him. Phadke came to see me. I do not remember if any one was with him. I told him what Mr. Crawford had said. I did not see any money with Phadke. He told me he would go to his *gaum* and would return in six or seven days. He did go. I do not remember if any one was with him. He did not show me anything. We went to the Saheb's bungalow. I do not remember whether it was on the same day. As I did on the previous occasion I did this time. I asked him to sit near the kitchen. I sent word to the Saheb, and went in to see him. I told the Saheb that Phadke had come, and he told me to call him. I did so. He came in; he saw the Saheb in a room on the left-hand side of the lamp-room, on the river side. A conversation took place, but I do not remember it. At the time of leaving, Phadke took out a bundle and gave it to the Saheb. Phadke told me that it contained Rs. 1,500. This was after leaving the Saheb and after we left the compound and before we got into the gharry. I got Rs. 100 from Phadke afterwards. I do not remember when.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford. When did you first make a statement?—About three months ago.

Who to? To Mr. Ommanney.

Was he alone when you made it? Yes.

Where was he? At his bungalow.

Have you ever been to that bungalow since? Yes. On many occasions.

Have you frequently been sent for by Mr. Ommanney? Yes.

Have you been there recently? Within the last seven days? Perhaps. I do not remember.

Were you not there yesterday? No.

Will you swear you were not there last Sunday? I do not remember.

When you have gone to Mr. Ommanney's bungalow have you not been kept there for many hours at a time? Yes.

Do you mean to say you were examined for four hours? No. Other people used to be examined, and I used to wait till my turn came.

Do you know H. N. Kale? Yes.

Do you know that he is a detective and does work for Mr. Ommanney? No.

Has he not been frequently to your house to make enquiries? No.

Have you made statements to any one besides Mr. Ommanney? Yes. To Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Gamble. I do not remember anyone else.

How many statements have you made? I could not say. Whenever I was asked questions I used to answer them.

How often have you been questioned about this case? Probably twice or thrice.

You have raised loans from Bombay. Have you done that often? Yes.

When you did that did you ever bring marwaries to the bungalow? Yes, often.

Do you know Mr. Crawford's butler? Yes.

He used to get you to sell firewood and provisions to him? Yes.

You know the Saheb's servants very well? Yes.

And when you got orders to take supplies, you used to take them to the kitchen? Yes.

When you went with Phadke, did you see any servants about there? There were servants there.

Did Phadke ever give you any money which you gave the Saheb? No.

You are heavily in debt? Yes.

Are there decrees out against you? There is one.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham:—How long did your employment to get supplies last? From the time he was appointed up to his suspension.

Were marwarees the only people whom you took to the bungalow? Marwarees and their attendants.

By the Court:—Do you fix your dates with reference to the time Mr. Crawford became Commissioner C. D.? Yes.

When did he become Commissioner? About three years ago.

How did you know he became Commissioner? I read it.

What are your means of livelihood? I hold land.

What is your revenue? About Rs. 800 a year.

Are you the only person who shares in this? No. But we are undivided.

How many of you are there? There are two brothers and myself.

How much is your share? Rs. 400.

Have you any other source of income? Not at present. I deal in timber.

How do you occupy your time? By doing nothing. I own four houses.

Do you get any rent? No. My house-people occupy them.

What made you go to Mr. Ommanney? A warrant was out against Hanmantrao. I knew I was doing the same business as Hanmantrao, and so I went to Mr. Ommaney.

Did you hear any rumour of a warrant being out against you? No.

Was it after the 16th July? About ten days after.

Why did you go subsequently? I was called.

Mr. Latham:—What you mean by timber business is really timber cutting business? No, I do not.

What decree is out against you? One of Rs. 1,500 due to Hassan Khan.

What for? I borrowed the money.

Are those all the decrees out against you? Yes, at present.

How much more do you owe? About Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 more.

The Court rose at 4-30 p. m.

FORTIETH DAY.

Vithalrao Mulkerao Patel, examined by Mr. Jardine, said:—I am a Mahratta, aged 33. At present I am doing nothing. My brother attends to the Patel business at Matarpimpri, Wadgoan. I know Luxmon Chintaman Phadke. I remember the time when he was Mamlutdar of Shrigonda. About that time I saw him and had a conversation with him. He sent a man to call me, and the day after this I accompanied Phadke to Poona. Bhow Musrif was with Phadke. I had no particular business, and I came here on this occasion at the request of Phadke. I, Phadke and Bhow Musrif went to the house of Cazi and had an interview with him. While we were returning, Phadke met Jograj Marwaree, and some conversation took place between them. After this we went to Phadke's lodgings, and I saw the Cazi again. We engaged a shigram; I, the Cazi, Bhow Musrif and the mamlutdar got into the shigram and drove along the Kirkee Road, and stopped near the side of the river. The Cazi then got out, and I remained in the shigram with the mamlutdar and Bhow Musrif. The mamlutdar gave a bundle of papers to the Cazi on the road when he got out of the shigram. The mamlutdar was sitting in the shigram, and the Cazi was standing by the shigram outside. The Cazi went inside the compound, and we drove the shigram a little further on. Shortly after, the Cazi called the mamlutdar, who went with Bhow Musrif inside the compound, but I do not know where they went to after that, as I remained sitting in the *gharry*. After about half an hour the mamlutdar and Bhow Musrif returned. I did not go any where. (Witness first stated that he did not remember going inside.) We then all returned to Poona. I may have seen Phadke subsequently in the streets, but I do not remember. After the day I drove to Kirkee, I did not see the Cazi. I might have seen him in the streets since then, but not to speak to.

Mr. James Crawford, did not cross-examine this witness.

Trimback Waman *alias* Bhow Waman, examined by Mr. Latham, stated:—I am also called Bhow Musrif. I am a Brahmin. I live at Shrigonda where I am a writer. Sometimes I write petitions in the mamlutdar's court or the munsif's court. I knew Phadke when he was Mamlutdar of Shrigonda. I was aware of the fact when he was transferred from Shrigonda. After I had heard of the transfer, I saw Phadke at his house. I do not remember if any one else was present on that occasion. Not long after this, in fact the same day, Phadke and I left for Poona by the night train. Vithalrao Patel of Pimpri was with us. He joined us at Pimpri station. We came to Poona and put up at the house of Balloo Kaka Damle, also called Narhar Bapuji Mamlutdar. When in Poona, on the morning of our arrival, we went to the Cazi's. Phadke was not with us when Vithalrao and I went to see the Cazi. We saw the Cazi whom I did not know before. We returned home from the Cazi, and at about 2 o'clock I, Vithalrao, and Phadke went to the Cazi's house. We again saw the Cazi on this occasion. I met Jograj who had notes in his possession, which he gave to Phadke. Vithalrao and Phadke went to the bungalow at Kirkee. I remember coming to Poona on another occasion for the purpose of paying Rs. 50 to the Cazi. We went off to the Cazi's, where Rs. 50 were paid to the Cazi by Phadke. We then returned to Shrigonda. After Phadke went to Karjat I saw him again about a fortnight or a month after at Shrigonda. I had heard that he was suspended. Phadke and I came to Poona after this, when Bapu Dada, Phake's brother, was with us. We put up at Phadke's sister's house while in Poona. I, Phadke and his brother went to the Cazi's house. We went twice to the Cazi's. I stayed in Poona for a few days and then went to Nagar, and from there to Shrigonda with Phadke and his brother, three of us remaining at Nagar for two days. Phadke proceeded twice from Shrigonda to Karjat, but he returned two or three days after the second visit, when he and I came to Poona. This time we put up at Godbole's who is no relation to Phadke. Godbole keeps a printing press and has a shop in Budhwar Peith. Phadke had brought cash with him. I paid two visits to the bazaar where I got notes for Rs. 400 and Rs. 11,000. I paid two visits for the money because I could not carry the whole amount at once. I got the notes from only one place; there were two notes of Rs. 500 each and others of smaller values. It was on the day of our arrival in Poona that I changed the cash into notes. Phadke and I then went to the Cazi's at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. We saw the Cazi. I, Phadke and the Cazi got into a carriage and drove to the Commissioner's bungalow. I do not remember now where the bungalow is. We went inside a room, which, I think, held *puttiwalla's* things, but no beds. It did not look like a Saheb's room. No sepoy was present. Here Phadke took out a bundle of papers from his pocket and gave it to the Cazi. I did not recognise at the time what the bundle contained. I remained in the room, while the Cazi and Phadke went somewhere, I do not know where. They were away for about half an hour. After this we got into the *gharry* and returned to Poona. I did not see Phadke while in Poona paying money to anyone.

Cross-examined by Mr. James Crawford.

You are a Muktyar?—Yes, and I practice in the mamlutdar's court at Shrigonda.

What was the reason of your coming to Poona so frequently?—Phadke asked me to come and I came. There is no other reason. All that time I was away from my business.

Had you not to sign anything for the two five hundred rupees notes which you procured?—No, I had no difficulty in getting the notes.

When you went into the bungalow do you know whose bungalow you went to?—When we started it was stated that we were going to the Commissioner's bungalow.

When were you first asked to give evidence?—About two or three months ago at Mr. Ommaney's bungalow.

Who sent for you?—Mr. Ommaney. The Mamlutdar of Shrigonda directed me to go to Poona.

How many times did you go to the bungalow?—Five or seven times.

Did Vithalrao and Godhraj also go five or seven times?—Yes.

Witness, in answer to the President, said:—I waited on the verandah at other times. Some men were sitting there and others came and went. We three were standing when we went to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. I have no recollection of what the room was. I took no notice whether the room had a verandah or not. Phadke paid my fare when I came to Poona with him. Mr. Ommaney paid for my *batta* and railway fare when I came to Poona to make my statement. I first went about 11 o'clock to bring notes of Rs. 400. I returned at about 12. I went to a stranger to get the notes. I know Poona. I went from Budhwar Peith to Aditwar Paith. I was staying at Kalewavar Peith. If I were told now to show the shop I could point out the shop, but would not recognise the persons. Nobody asked me to point out the shop.

Ramchundra Raghunath Bhave, examined by Mr. Jardine, said:—I am karkoon at mamlutdar's cutcherry at Karjat. I have been a karkoon for seventeen years. I know Luxumon Chintamon Phadke. I remember his being mamlutdar at Karjat last year, and also remember his suspension. During that time he asked me, and I made enquiries of *sowcars*, and borrowed from Soorapchund Sakharam Goojur Rs. 400. I and Annaji Bhagwant gave our signatures in his book. Annaji Bhagwant is also a karkoon in the mamlutdar's cutcherry. I borrowed Rs. 100 from two or four persons. I gave the Rs. 500 to Phadke. The mamlutdar subsequently repaid the amount.

Cross-examined by Mr. James Crawford:

How long was Phadke mamlutdar before you borrowed the money for him? On 25th March, 1887. I did not know him before.

You borrowed this money for him just because he asked you?—Yes.

Why did you not lend him money of your own?—He asked me to raise money from a *sowcar*.

Ananjee Bhagvant, examined by Mr. Lathem said:—I am a Deccani Brahmin. I am second karkoon in the mamlutdar's cutcherry at Karjat. I know Phadke and Ramchundra Raghoonath, the karkoon. I went to the sowcar Soorapchund, and borrowed Rs. 400 from him along with Ramchandra Raghoonath. The amount was afterwards received by Ramchundra Raghoonath and repaid to the *sowcar*.

This witness was not cross-examined.

Ramchund Behchurchand, examined by Mr. Jardine, said:—I am in the employ of Soorapchand Sakharam at Karjat. The book I produce is the *Sama Dakshat* (signature book) of the firm. In it I produce the account of Ramchundra Raghoonath and Annajee Bhagwant.

The Commission then adjourned till Monday (to-day).

A GERMAN COLONIAL ARMY.

An eminent ex-officer, who has excellent sources of information, has, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says, sent the following interesting remarks in reference to the idea of forming a German colonial army, which is now much talked about:—

"Now that the German Empire is taking part in the blockade of the East African coast, it will certainly ere long, if it really intends to suppress slave raids in Africa, be compelled to employ land troops, especially if, at the same time, it intends not to give up the territories under its protection there. In order, however, to be able to land a sufficient force, it cannot employ sailors and marines, for they can leave their ships only for a short time; it must have an independent colonial army. Of course the idea of sending troops of the regular army is out of the question, though there is no legal hindrance to this; for every soldier swears 'to serve the Emperor faithfully, by land or water, anywhere.' Other extremely important reasons, however, render the sending of a part of the army over the sea highly inadvisable. Hence, a special colonial army must be formed. Germany loses a part of her population annually by emigration, mostly men who have served in the army, and has an enormous number of retired commissioned and non-commissioned officers, many of whom have hard work to make both ends meet. These are a possession such as no other country has, and it is certain that an invitation to men who have served their time with credit, to volunteer for the reconquest and defence of the East African territories would be so numerously and promptly accepted that an expeditionary corps of about 15,000 men could easily be selected. Such a little army would be an excellent one. The officers and men must be well paid, must obtain the right to pensions, and receive a special reward of some kind, say the privilege of having every year of African service reckoned as a war year—that is, as two years. In order most carefully to avoid any connection with the Regular Army, these soldiers must not receive the new rifle, but the still existing needle guns, which are quite sufficient in fighting with Africans, especially as long rifle-sights are not necessary with them, seeing that the bayonet will almost always be the decisive weapon. For this purpose the still existing and very good yataghans (sabre bayonets) should be given to the Cononial Army, which must, of course, also receive some rocket, grenade, and other batteries, to be ready for all possibilities. In time of peace the Colonial Army should be divided into troops of 100 to 200 men, and quartered in the station, with instructions to maintain order in their neighbourhood. The cultivation of the land could then be carried on at the expense of wealthy German merchants, who would certainly risk the money as soon as they had a fair prospect of obtaining good interest in the course of two or three years. This plan entirely excludes 'Tonkinades,' and all similar enterprises, as it leaves the Home Army absolutely intact. The whole question of the formation of a Colonial Army is, therefore, a simple money question, for the happy solution of which this is the best time. Another question to be solved later on is that of an eventual sharing of the German merchants above referred to in the expenses of the Colonial Army. Neither England nor any other country can follow Germany in this way, for every man whom England enlists for Africa is taken away from some other place where she needs him more. She must, therefore, confine herself to participation in the blockade, which will perhaps suffice for the suppression of the slave export trade, but certainly not of the slave raids, and of the importation of arms, ammunition, and spirits. If Germany is determined to suppress these evils, and to maintain her African Protectorate, she must create an Imperial Colonial Army wholly independent of companies."

The result of the recent University examination for the M.A. degree, was announced on Saturday last, and out of thirteen the following five candidates were declared to have been successful:—First class, Nusserwanjee Fakirjee Surveyor. Second class, Dinshaw Furdonjee Moolla and Manoo Nandshankar Mehta Pass, Bhasker Ramchundra Arte and Nowrojee Pallonjee Pavri.

THE MAHDI IN THE HEART OF AFRICA.

A telegram from Tripoli, published on Saturday (Nov. 10th), says a correspondent of the *Times*, deserves the serious attention of all interested in the already complicated and perplexing situation in Central Africa, and especially of those concerned in the promotion of British interests both from the East and from the West.

In fact, continues the writer, it would seem as if the whole of Central Africa from the Zambesi to the Southern Sahara were in a state of seething ferment; and when we penetrate beneath the surface we find the Arabs and Moslemism at the bottom of it all. According to the telegram referred to, a great battle has been fought in the Wadai country between the followers of the Mahdi and the Sultan of Wadai's people. The Mahdists, to the number of 70,000, commanded by Gianuh, attacked the town of Wadai, but were repulsed with the loss of 3,000 killed. The Mahdists, however, returned to the attack, and captured Wadai, the Sultan flying to Mount Ghiri. In the first place, it should be remembered that the Khalif Abdulla of Khartoum is not a Mahdi; *the* Mahdi died some time ago. In the second place, the last detailed news from Khartoum told us that the Khalif was univirsally hated, and that a very little support given to the people would lead to his destruction. What exactly is the relation of the conquering force of 70,000, which is evidently marching westwards to the Khartoum Khalif, is not clear. A somewhat similar force recently ravaged and wasted Darfur, the former Egyptian Soudan province, to the east of Wadai. One thing is certain, that a more or less compact and disciplined horde is marching westwards through one of the most civilized and flourishing regions of Central Africa, and if it proceeds in its conquering career, we must soon hear of it in Sokoto and in the territories of the Royal Niger Company.

THE MOST POWERFUL STATE.

Wadai is the most powerful and most fanatical of the Central Soudan States. In a recent article in the *Times* on "Africa after the Scramble" the commercial importance of these States was insisted on. It was pointed out that they ought to be, and could easily be drawn within the British sphere of influence. On the one side, the Royal Niger Company is already suzerain over Sokoto, and, on the other, the operations of the Imperial British East Africa Company might easily on that side bring both Darfur and Wadai within our sphere. But to succeed in this, with Wadai especially, would require the greatest tact and firmness; for Wadai is the chief centre of Moslem propagandism in Central Africa, and few of the whites who have been daring enough to enter it have ever left it. For most of what we know of Wadai we are indebted to Dr. Nachtigal, who included Wadai in that most wonderful journey of his through the Sahara and Soudan. A glance at the map will show that Wadai lies in the very centre of the broadest part of Africa, having between it and Lake Chad the more or less subject territories of Kanem and Bagirmi. Wadai proper is a comparatively small region to the west of a small chain of hills known as the Tirdze, but the area of the territory subject to the Sultan is ten times the size of Wadai proper, covering probably 150,000 square miles, and with a population estimated by Nachtigal to number 2,600,000.

THE WADAI ARABS.

The fact is the power of the Sultan extends indefinitely north, south, and west. On the south we find ourselves in one of the least known regions of Central Africa. Although the Arabs and Arabized natives are more numerous in Wadai, than in any other parts of the Central Soudan, yet the power is really in the hands of a Nigritian group of tribes known as the Maba, who regard themselves as the aristocracy of the country. They maintain that they are descended from the oldest converts to Islamism. There are various other tribes or races having special names who inhabit Wadai, many of whom are fanatical Moslems, though on the outside regions many Pagans are still to be found, and, according to report, even cannibals. As already stated, Wadai, is the centre of Moslem propagandism. The Maba belong to the Senusi sect, whose headquarters are in Tripoli, with which Wadai has for long had the most intimate political, religious, and commercial relations, which may account for the news of the great battle coming to us by Benghazi. It is probable then, that the Mahdist invasion of Wadai is not due simply to religious propagandism, but to a desire for political domination, or, at least, for the supremacy over all the central as well as the Egyptian Soudan, of the Khalif of Khartoum. The conquest of Wadai whose territory and influence extend over so wide a region, down even to the boundary of the Congo Free State, and eastwards to the western source of the Nile, would add seriously to the growing troubles attendant on the European annexation of Africa. The Wadai, Arabs, who are known under the name of Aramki, have been established in Wadai for five centuries. The Mahamid section of these are especially rich in camels and other cattle. They move about according to the season, often as far north as Burku and Tibesti. Other Arab tribes, more or less mixed with Nubians, are found in various parts of Wadai, mostly leading a pastoral life. An Arab tribe, the Jellaba, are the merchants of Wadai taking caravans in all directions and to great distances. The trade route to Benghazi in Tripoli has become a very busy one since the Nile route was closed, and by it great quantities of arms and ammunition are introduced into the country.

ABESHR.

The cheif town of Wadai is known as Abeshr, probably the same as that which in the telegram is referred to as Wadia. It is situated in the Maba country, on the eastern border, not far from Darfur, and not far from the caravan route to Khartoum. It was founded so recently as 1850. Though deficient in water, it is of considerable importance as the military centre of the country and the headquarters of propagandism. Like other Wadai towns it is little more than a large village, and is not so extensive as Kodogorus, situated about 130 miles to the south of Abeshr. The country as a whole is badly watered, and on that account is frequently subject to famines. The Sultan of Wadai, who belongs to the Nubian tribe of the Ghemir, is the immediate Sovereign only of the northern part of the kingdom. That part is divided into provinces governed by lieutenants or kemakel, who have the right of life and death over their subjects on condition of paying tribute to the Sultan. The tribute is sometimes paid in money, sometimes in kind—slaves or cattle. There is an army of 7,000 men, mostly engaged in collecting tribute from the distant parts of the country and the subject provinces. The Ghiri mountains, in which, according to the telegram, the Sultan has taken residence, is on the south-eastern border of the country.

THE WHITE PASHA.

Wadai is too far away from Mr. Stanley's route and from Wadelai to cause any uneasiness as to the expedition for whose fate we are all so anxious. Still it is evident that the Mahdists are moving about in force, and the Wadai expedition is probably only a contingent of that force with which the "White Pasha" rumours have been mixed up. It is clear that both Emin and Mr. Stanley must be in a critical condition, owing to the disturbed state of the region, and that the operations of the British East Africa Company for the extension of their territory must be conducted with great circumspection. But it seems probable that the greatest danger lies on this side of the Niger. If the Mahdists succeed in establishing themselves in Wadai they will certainly not content themselves with that; Bagirmi, Bornu, and Sokoto are sure to come in for a share of their attentions. It is satisfactory to know, then, that the Royal Niger Company have placed themselves on the best of terms with the various chiefs and sultans who bear sway within their sphere. Their position is one which they themselves may render perfectly secure by a liberal and statesmanlike conduct of their affairs. They will, no doubt, bear in mind that they are not only responsible to their shareholders, but have in their keeping the credit and interests of the Empire. Meantime it is evident we cannot ignore these disastrous movements all over Africa, the froth of the advancing wave of civilization, as Lord Salisbury happily put it at the Guildhall. Europe is too deeply involved in Africa to draw back; that country will come best out of the contest which shows the greatest statesmanship and the greatest humanity, combined with a thorough knowledge of the conditions and the bearing which they have on national interests.

The following is a summary of the weather reports of Madras for the past week. Rainfall generally fair in all districts, but more rain wanted in parts of Salem. Standing crops generally good, reviving in the affected districts, but damaged by excessive rain in parts of Vizagapatam, Chingleput, North Arcot and Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem. Stock suffering very badly, chiefly from rinderpest, in South Arcot, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Malabar and Godavari, and badly in Anantapur, and Chingelput. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices falling in thirteen districts, rising in two, and stationary in others. General propects fair, considerably improved in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Madura. Rice in Ganjam lower than scarcity rate.

THE STORY OF SIR CHARLES WARREN'S RESIGNATION.

As the whole of the facts connected with the resignation of Sir Charles Warren are known at the Home Office, and indeed, are an open secret there, the *St. James's Gazette* has no hesitation in printing the following account of the matter, which reaches it from an authoritative source:—

Almost from the very moment of Sir Charles Warren's appointment (in 1886) he found it necessary to assert his true legal position, which was that he was charged by Parliament with the maintenance of the peace in the metropolis, and that for this purpose he was to make orders under the approval of "the Secretary of State." No particular Secretary of State is mentioned in the Act; but no doubt it was found convenient to place the police under the Secretary for the Home Department, and to this no objection has ever been made. Where the friction arose was in the practice of regarding the police as a department of the Home Office, and thus, practically, putting the Commissioner under the control of the Home Office officials. The Home Office and the Police are in law two separate departments, with the Home Secretary (for convenience' sake) at the head of them, although any other Secretary of State is equally competent and authorized to take charge of the police. As a matter of fact, when on a former occasion there were differences between the Commissioner and the Home Office, the police were put under the Secretary for India (Lord Cross) and so remained for some little time. It may be stated that during this period no difficulty of any kind arose, and difficulties that had previously existed disappeared.

A PREVIOUS RESIGNATION.

This is not the first time Sir Charles Warren has resigned. Virtually it is the third time. The first occasion was last March; but then the resignation was not accepted. On the contrary, every assurance was given that the Commissioner would be supported in the policy he had adopted. Another crisis arose in June, when, it is understood, Mr. Monro, who was then at the head of the Criminal Investigation Department, declared that he would not be responsible for the proper working of his office, owing to certain changes which he alleged Sir Charles to have made. Seeing that, according to the testimony of those members of the staff and force who had the best means of knowing, no such changes had been made at that date, it would be convenient if Mr Monro would state what they were. However, in July it became a question whether Sir Charles Warren or Mr. Monro was to go; whereupon Mr. Monro sent in his resignation, and it was accepted. So far Sir Charles had no cause of complaint. But now came a remarkable incident; Mr. Monro, instead of leaving the public service, was taken on at the Home Office, in some capacity which has never been properly explained. Mr. Matthews said on Monday that "he was deriving the benefit of Mr. Monro's advice on matters about crime, and had consultations with him on the whole subject of the organization of the Criminal Investigation Department [from which he had been removed!], with which he was more familiar than anybody else in the country, and with the administration of which he was now busy." How can this be reconciled with Mr. Matthew's previous statement that "Mr. Anderson was at present head of the Criminal Investigation Department"? Is not this the explanation?—that Mr. Monro has in fact succeeded Mr. Jenkinson as the Government expert on the subject of *Irish crime*; that he was acting in that capacity even while he was in Whitehall-place (to the neglect of his proper duties as chief of the C. I. D.); and that at the same time Mr. Williamson, his second in command, was also withdrawn from his proper duties for the purpose of assisting in the special work of unravelling the machinations of Land Leaguers, Fenians and Dynamitards? One need not suppose that these gentlemen were ill employed—quite the contrary; but it is quite conceivable that, in consequence of their withdrawal from their regular functions, the Criminal Investigation Department lost in discipline, in cohesion, and in efficiency. It is no wonder if Sir Charles Warren formed some such opinion and began to look for a remedy. There is, indeed, reason to believe that the department was in a simply chaotic condition; and it may safely be asserted further that *Mr. Monro is at present employed upon the very same work which he had in hand when Sir Charles Warren joined the force.* His resignation of the headship of the Criminal Investigation Department meant simply that he vacated a position he did not fill, and so left room for the appointment of a real head in the person of Mr. Anderson.

SIR CHARLES WARREN'S POLICY.

It has already been exhaustively shown in the *St. James's Gazette* that the ex-Commissioner's main work at Scotland-yard has been the reorganization of the machinery of the police force on the principle of decentralization. He has codified the police orders; he has allotted specific duties to specific men; and so far from centralizing the functions of the force, he has reduced the office work in the Commissioner's room, so that it does not take more than two hours a day to get through. So far as the Whitechapel murders are concerned, they, except for a brief period during Mr. Anderson's absence, have been left wholly in that gentleman's hands, and he, in turn, has delegated them to Inspector Akberline, who was promoted to that rank by Mr. Monro and is an extremely intelligent and capable officer. As to the maintenance of order, there is a kind of irony of fate in the fact that Sir Charles Warren, who was on his appointment hailed as the saviour of London from mob law, should now be sacrificed to the clamour of the very men who have all along tried to make mob law prevail. The man who rendered rioting impossible is thrown as a scapegoat to the rioters. Is it already forgotten that the sack of the West-end was followed by disorderly meetings in Trafalgar-square, by Socialist gatherings every Sunday in Clerkenwell-green, Camberwell-green, and half-a dozen places in London? Where are the Socialists now? One never hears of them; and this is entirely due to Sir Charles Warren. But of course the Whitechapel murders have introduced a new form of panic and given plausibility to a new cry: Mr. Matthews admitted on Monday that this cry was unjustifiable. "The failure of the police, so far, to detect the perpetrator of the Whitechapel murders," he said, "is not due to any defect in the organization of the existing system of police, but to the extraordinary cunning and secrecy that characterise those atrocious crimes." But what was the cry? That both Matthews and Warren "must go." Apparently Mr. Matthews thought he would try whether the sacrifice of Sir Charles would not do for the both of them; and this is how he set about it.

SIR CHARLES' RESIGNATION.

Sir Charles Warren—perhaps indiscreetly—wrote an article in *Murray's Magazine* on the police force, and put his name to it. The indiscretion was not in the writing of the article—scores of people in the public service do that every day—but in the frank acknowledgment of its authorship. According to the code of official morality, if you infringe the regulations under the cloak of anonymity, the matter is winked at; but if you are honest enough to avow yourself, then the offence is rank and smells to heaven. Advantage was taken of this incident to lead Sir Charles into what looks rather like a trap. It is said—and if it be not true it can be denied—that a *private letter* was sent to Sir Charles from the Home Office directing his attention to the regulation forbidding public servants to write for the press; and that Sir Charles sent a *private letter* in reply stating that he was unaware of the regulation, and that if he had been informed of it at the time of his appointment he would not have accepted the position, feeling as he did how absolutely impossible it was for the Commissioner of Police to fulfil his duties unless he was allowed a certain discretion in communicating his ideas to the public. Here again Sir Charles may have been wrong; but that is not the point. Having obtained from him his private statement, Mr. Matthews sprung upon Sir Charles the official reproof of which the public have heard—a reproof which, it will be seen, really compelled Sir Charles either to stultify himself or resign. That is to say, he had either to resign or continue in the post under conditions which he had declared he would not have accepted had they been imposed on him when he was offered the appointment. The reproof reached Sir Charles just as Mr. Matthews was answering the question respecting in it the House of Commons on the afternoon of the 8th. In answering the question Mr. Matthews quoted only that part of Sir Charles's letter which referred to his ignorance of the regulation. Within a few minutes afterwards Mr. Matthews was in possession of Sir Charles's resignation, which, however, was not made public until four days later.

Mr. J. E. L. Ezra has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta in succession to Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 8.

Dandridge, Captain, K O S Borderers, on sick leave, from Meerut.
Ellis, Captain, R E, from leave, from England.
Cox, Lieut, 20th Madras L I, from furlough, from England.
Lyons, Surgeon, Bombay, from furlough, from England.
Walter, Lt Col, 8th Bengal L I from furlough, from England.
Hefferon, Capt, 8th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Lugard, Major, R A, Madras, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—December 7.

Hill, Lieut, 20th Bombay Infantry, off leave, to Deesa.
Pengree, Major, R A, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

December 9.

Knatchbull, Lieut, 22nd Bombay L I, on leave, to Poona.
Carter, Lieut, Bombay, Comst-Dept, on duty, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 7th, 1888.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Cathedral High School, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4. p.m.

St. Mary's School, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 7-30 a.m.

John Cannon School cadets will parade at the Oval as above, and the Queen's Statue at 4 p.m.

There will be Skeleton Company drill for officers and N. C. officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

2 Volunteers who have not received pouches with their accoutrements can obtain them by calling at Head-Quarters.

3 The Corps will furnish a Guard of Honour at the Apollo Bunder on the 14th inst. at 4. p.m. Strength.—1 Captain, 2 Subns., 4 Sergts, and 100 Rank and File. Officers for Guard of Honour—Captain Freeborn, Lieuts Jefferies and T. English.

4 The Corps will parade, at an hour to be named hereafter, to line the streets on the departure of H. E. Lord Dufferin on the 14th Instant. Probable numbers to be rendered to Head-Quarters as soon as possible.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

5 The two troops will parade at 7 a.m. in Field drill order on the Kennedy Sea Face, on Tuesday the 11th instant. Members are requested to be punctual.

6 The B. [illegible] Light Horse will parade on Wednesday the 12th instant at 4 30 p.m. in front of the Gymkhana to form part of the escort for the most Honorable the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, from Victoria Terminus to Malabar Point.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.

Bombay, December 4, 1888.

For the week ending 15th December, 1888:—

1. Tuesday.—Gun-drill at the Town Hall, at 6-30 a.m.
2. Thursday.—Sword-drill at Head-quarters, at 9 p.m.
3. Friday.—Classfiring at Coorla. A train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (Bombay time.)
4. Saturday.—Company drill at the Town Hall at 4-30 p.m. Helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members should make a point of attending this parade.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt. and Acting
Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, Dec. 7th 1888.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1-4th Rifle Regt—Lieut-Col J T Watling, S C, 2nd in Comd 26th Bo I, to be Comdt, vice Lieut-Col Comyn, retired.

Surgn-Maj W P Bridges, Medl Staff is appointed to the medical charge of Station Hospl, Deolali, vice Surgn-Maj J Williamson, tour expired.

Surgn F W C Jones, Medl Staff on general duty, Bombay Dist, is transferred to general duty, Poona Dist.

With reference to A O C No 377 of 31st Aug, it is notified that the 3rd Rifle Bde will arrive at Bombay on the 21st of Feby in the Serapis, and that the 2nd Ryl Fuslrs will embark for England in the Troopship leaving Bombay on the 2nd March, 1889.

With reference to A O C No 525, dated 23rd Nov, 1888, it is hereby notified that the G I P R V Corps, included in the 1st Musky Circle.

It is notified for information that the London *Gazettes* of the 9th and 13th Nov, 1888, were received at Army Head-quarters on the 6th Dec, 1888.

In continuation of A O C No 389 of 1888. Lieut M S Steward, Royl Scots, is under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to return to England and report his arrival in writing to the A G Horse Guards.

With reference to A O C No 320 of 1888, it is hereby notified that Capt G B Lempriere, 2nd Middlesex Regt will proceed home during the present trooping season for duty at the Regtl Depot.

Army school mistress Miss Ellen Maxsey will, on arrival from England, join the R A School at Neemuch.

The undermentioned Officers and Medl Warrant Officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Manchester Regt—2nd Lieut H H Southey, Officiating Wing Officer 7th Bo I, to Bombay from 10th Dec, 1888 to 9th April 1889, to study the native language.

K O Yorkshire L I—Lieut H N Room, (Officiating Squdrn Officer, 7th Bo Cavy) to remain at Bombay from 1st to 10th Dec, 1888 to study the language in extension of the leave granted in A O C No 333 of 1888.

Subordinate Medl Dept—1st Gde Asst Apothecary, C A Bryce, to Karachi for 91 days from date of departure on medl certificate under the Furlo' Rules of 1875.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd have taken an excellent photographic group of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Reay, and their suites, in the grounds of Government House, Malabar Point.

Says a correspondent:—The adulation of Mr. Gladstone has indeed reached a climax, and people may well be excused if they venture to draw a parallel between him and King Herod. Both delivered great orations, and both, according to the following paragraphs, received divine homage from the people without remonstrance:—

A group of local Liberals followed Mr. Gladstone up to Mr. Stanhope's residence in the hope of getting him to make another speech; but the right honourable gentleman asking to be excused, they struck up the hymn, "Crown Him Lord of all," and then left in a body.	And upon a set day Herod, arrayed in royal apparel, sat upon his throne, and made an oration unto them. And the people gave a shout, saying, It is the voice of a god, and not of a man.

The annual Turf Club Dinner will take place at Calcutta on the 26th instant, and the Annual Civil Service Dinner on the 29th.

Mr. P. C. Lyon took over charge of the office of Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from Mr. E. G. Colvin on Thursday.

Having regard to the recent fluctuations in grain prices in Hyderabad, there has been republished in Persian a proclamation by the late Sir Salar Jung, forbidding speculation or other untradesmanlike practices in this article of consumption. The merchants are informed that any transgression or infringement of this order will be severely noticed.

If, says a contemporary, the scarcity in North Behar necessitates the opening of relief-works next month, employment will be given to the local population by building an earthwork of railway from Sitamurhi to Mozufferpore, a survey of the line having just been ordered.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. steamer Teheran, 1,670 tons, Captain C. D. Sams, cleared on Saturday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain G. de Negri, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE Danish schooner Marie, Captain J. C, Lauson, cleared on Saturday for Port Natal laden with a general cargo and twenty-eight deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. steamer Calder, Captain J. P. Cronin, arrived in port the day before yesterday, with a general cargo and 56 deck passengers from the Persian Gulf.

THE steamer Merton Hall, 2,648 tons, Captain J Hughes, arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Kenworthy and two children, Miss Schuttze, Mr. Ross, Surgeon Lyons and Mr. Shaw.

THE B. I. steamer Coconada arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning in command of Captain J. M. Simpson from Marmagao with a general cargo, 300 deck passengers, and the following cabin passengers:—Rev. and Mrs. Hollreck and daughter, Mrs. Stokes, Mr. Woodward, and Rev. Davis.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons' Captain W. S. Paterson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (11th November) via Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—H. H. the Prince of Porebunder, Mr. O'Shea, Lieut. Unwin, Mr. Saldaha and twelve deck.

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

THE following passengers arrived on Saturday by the steamer D. Balduino, from Genoa:—Mr. and Mrs. Muller, Mr. E. Druk, Mr. E. Swett and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler, Rev. and Mrs. Genguagel, Miss Lydia Daemble, Capt. Guastolla, Mr. and Mrs. Smipton, Mr. C. Fernel, Mr. and Mrs. Sprott, Surgeon N. Wittie, Mr. and Mrs. Samuells, Mr. and Mrs. Lees, Mr. and Mrs. Delino, Miss Dobson, Mr. H. V. Cox, Rev. Durrant, Mr. and Mrs. Hefferon, Col. C. T. Walter, Major Lugard, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonnell, Capt. Ellis, Major and Mrs. Channer, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Cassell, Mr. Y. A. Coglan, Mr. W. Foxton, Miss Erhard, Mrs. O'Connell, Mr. Cevale, Count Rignon, Mr. and Mrs. Inzoli, and 18 members Salvation Army.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Persia......	2317	R. Hutchison ...	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, C. Murray..	1372	E. Worfolk	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Eden Hall..	2353	S. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive ..	P	Sir C. Forbes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Horn Head .	1558	M. R. Tompson.	2	J. M. Heyn.
,, Lombardy...	1571	C. F. Preston ..	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Elektra	2095	P. Mersa........	7	A. H. Lloyds S. N. Co.
,, Bormida....	1499	De Negri........	8	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
8	Merton Hall (s) ..	Hughes	Liverpool, Nov. 7.
	Calder (s)	Cronin	Busreh, Nov. 25.
	Coconada (s)........	Simpson	Marmagoa.
	D. Balduino (s) ..	Dodero.......	Genoa, Nov. 20.
	H. I. R. M. Rynda	Berhmann ...	Colombo.
	Ethiopia (s)	Paterson.....	Calcutta, Nov. 11.
	Manitoba (s)........	Warrick	Barrow, Nov. 1.
9	Hawkhurst (s).....	Robertson ..	London.
	Kerbela (s)	....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Teheran (s)	Sams..........	Moulmein.
	Elektra (s)..........	Mersa	Trieste.
9	Bormida (s)	De Negri....	China.
	Marie (schooner) .	Lauson	Port Natal.
	Coconada (s).......	Simpson	Marmagao.
	Amizade (s)	Nakoda	Damaon.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Karos, for Hull.
,, Merton Hall, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
,, Paltana, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
,, Coconada, for Marmagao.

CALCUTTA.

Dec.	ARRIVALS.		
4	Inchmaree (s)....	Major	Cardiff, Sept. 26.
	Saint Monan (s)..	Kane.........	Melbourne, Oct. 10.
	Vellore (s).........	George.......	Mauritius, Oct. 18.
5	Rewa (s)............	Mann	London, Nov. 1.
	Maharani (s).......	Edge..........	Rangoon, Nov. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 4.—Steamers Delhi and Abana. Ship Metropolis and a buggalow.
Dec. 5.—Barque Normandie.

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
6 Umvoti (bq)......... .... Natal.
Dec. DEPARTURES.
6 Scindia (s)..... .... Negapatam.
Nurjahan (s) .... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS—DECEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby & Co; 150 bales cotton and 122 bales cotton waste, J Fachiri; 59 bales goat's hair and 11 bales wool, S Ramjanali; 24 bales wool and 68 bales goat's hair, M J Joomabhai.

City of Carthage s—20 bales wool, C Khooshall; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell & Co; 140 bales wool N Kissowji; 253 bales cotton fly, N Bhagwandas; 10 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 5 bales silk waste, Hyen and David; 60 bales wool, G Bhagwandas; 75 bales wool, B Boya; 50 bales wool, R Mathuradas; 50 bales wool, H Sidick; 76 bales wool, M Jaitha; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Persia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

K Hind s—14 bales twist, E Latham and Co; 8 cases curiosities and 3 bales carpets, Ardeshir and Byramji; 24 bales skins, E Gangji and Co; 8 bales skins, C Rajabali.

Horn Head s—125 cwts cloves, Beyts, Craig and Co; 719 cwts cloves, Tharia Tapun; 37 cwts deer horns, J Rahimtoola; 9 bales hides, B Esmall; 250 cwts cloves D Tajiani; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 21 bales hides, M Joosub.

FOR HULL.

Kairos s—53,383 cwts wheat and 2,239 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

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Bormida s—18 chests opium, J Peerbhai and Co; 10 chests opium, D Goolraj.
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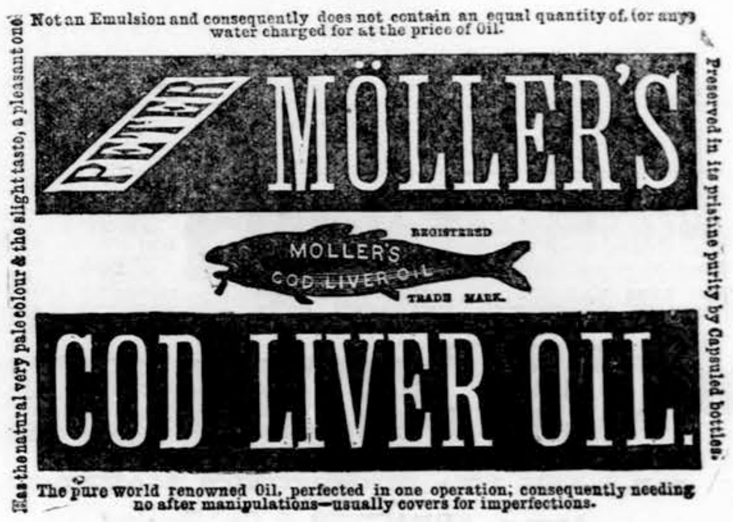
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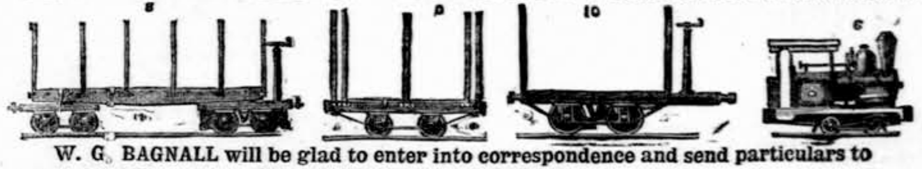

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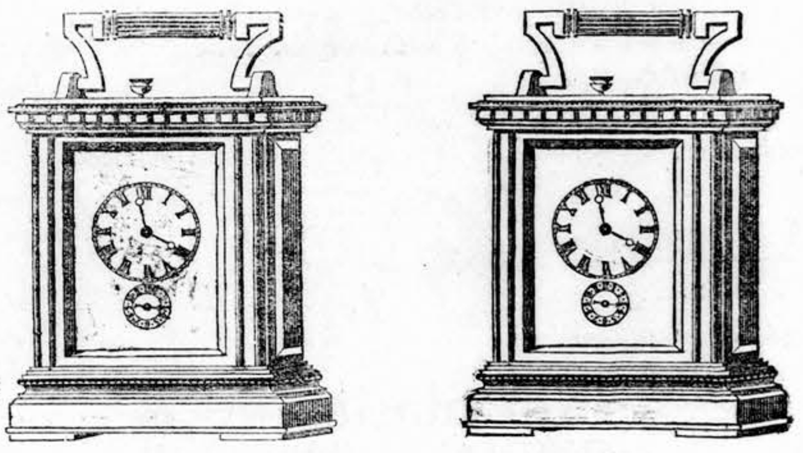

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PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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NOTICE AND CAUTION.

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MESSRS. JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS of 23, London Wall, London, Wholesale and Export Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, beg to call the attention of the Public to the fact that they have now entirely discontinued the use of their usual Stamps and have registered the above TRADE MARK, with which their goods are now being stamped.

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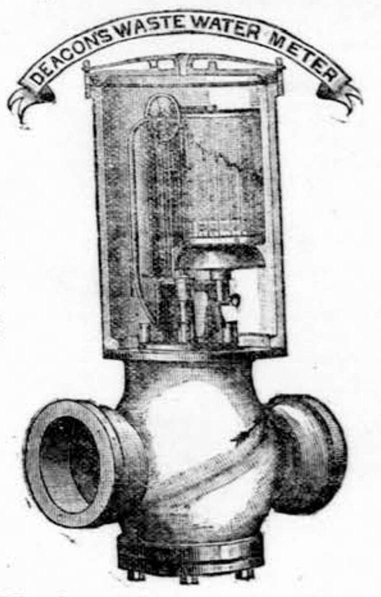

85 Towns are using these Meters, which thus serve a population of over 4,000,000.

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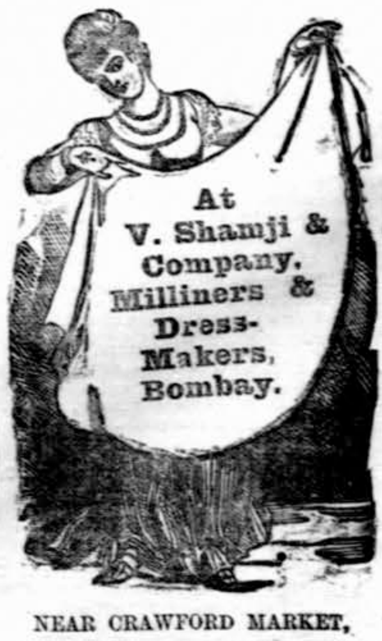
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